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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXXI, No. 41.

Section 1

May 27, 1941.

ROOSEVELT SIGNS BILL FOR LOANS 85% OF PARITY

From Washington, May 26, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that President Roosevelt Monday signed the Fulmer bill, instituting a government loan program of 85% of parity on cotton, corn, wheat, rice and tobacco, to run for a year. He announced that he signed the measure with the distinct understanding that it is not to be used to raise grower incomes above parity. In a statement issued by the White House, the President said when this bill becomes law the cooperating farmer will be able to receive an 85% parity loan, plus a cash parity payment, plus a cash soil conservation payment, and "under no circumstances should the sum of these three exceed parity."

WICKARD SEES NEED FOR DEMOCRATIC PLANNING

Secretary Wickard spoke this morning (Tuesday) on "Agricultural Policy and National Nutrition!" at the National Nutrition Conference for Defense, now meeting in Washington. In closing, Mr. Wickard said: "As I look forward to the condition of the world after this war, I think we can avoid autocratic planning—dictatorship—only by proving that we can do a better job with democratic planning. I am absolutely certain that we can, but it is not a job that can be postponed. We need to push forward now. Democratic planning is one of those things you learn by experience. The work of this National Nutrition Conference offers a fruitful field for adding to our experience. I hope the conference will reach down to every community in this country with recommendations for democratic planning that will help to build a better and stronger America."

FLEMING SCORES U.S. COTTON PRICE POLICY

From Houston, May 26, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that Lamar Fleming, president of Anderson-Clayton Co., cotton brokers, charged Monday that the "misguided pre-war policy of the government brought on a collapse of cotton prices and other farm prices and contributed largely to the inevitability of the present war." He said that Houston cotton exports this season will be about 350,000 bales, about one-third of which is government-owned cotton, swapped with England for rubber and tin. In 1926-'27 Houston exports totaled 2,550,000 bales, and in 1936-'37 950,000 bales, Mr. Fleming said.

Wallace Sets
Goals For
Nutrition Meet

From Washington, May 26, a New York Times dispatch says that Vice President Wallace, at the National Nutrition Conference for Defense Monday, proposed the following three goals to the conference: "As goal number 1," he said, "I propose the complete wiping out of deaths caused by dietary deficiency. We don't have yellow fever in the U.S. Neither should we have pellagra. As goal number 2 I would propose a great reduction in those diseases such as tuberculosis, towards which insufficient food predisposes. There are several dozen diseases which are not caused directly by poor diet, but for which poor diet furnishes an excellent seed-bed. Undoubtedly, we can reduce the death rate from these diseases by many hundreds of thousands by adequate food. The third goal which I would set for this conference excites me in some ways even more than goals 1 and 2. This goal is to make sure that every one in the U.S. has in his diet enough energy, enough bone, blood and muscle-building food, enough vitamins, to give that feeling of 'health plus.'"

Restaurant Men
Say Prices Must
Be Raised

The New York Herald Tribune, May 27, says that Paul Henkel, president of the Society of Restaurateurs, an organization representing 240 restaurant operators, said Monday that prices in restaurants must be raised in one way or another to meet the upward graph in food costs, particularly in dairy products. Mr. Henkel said that the demand for food products has doubled during the last year, and suggested that table d'hote menus might be eliminated from bills of fare as a means of saving food. People waste a lot of food by ordering more than they can, or should, eat from a table d'hote menu, he said.

Kansas City
Stockyards
Case Settled

From Washington, May 26, the UP says that the Supreme Court ended Monday eleven years of litigation in the Kansas City stockyard case by upholding rates that Vice-President Henry A. Wallace prescribed for livestock commission merchants when he was Secretary of Agriculture. The effect of the action is to require distribution of a \$586,000 fund impounded in the District Court pending settlement of the issues, to livestock producers who dealt with the Kansas City merchants.

Canadian Fires
Rage On

From Ottawa, May 26, the AP reports that only scattered showers were predicted Monday night for the tinder-dry bushlands of Northern Ontario and Quebec where hundreds of firefighters continued their week-long struggle with forest fires that have destroyed millions of dollars worth of timber and pulpwood.

Effect Of
Fulmer Bill
On Markets

The New York Journal of Commerce, May 27, says that, following the signing of the Fulmer Bill, providing for Government loans of 85 per cent of parity on cotton and other crops, considerable uncertainty developed in cotton trade circles in regard to what the loan might mean in terms of port prices for cotton on which values New York futures are based. Despite the signing of the bill, the market factor in wheat was overshadowed by the unfavorable war developments. Many traders intend to remain more or less inactive until after the President's speech tonight.

Sees Pressing
Need Of Forest
Conservation

"Much of our rural poverty is within the regions which once grew worthwhile forests, but vanishing forest resources and forest industries have left altogether too many farm people and rural communities in these areas stranded and minus the employment in the forest and the income from it needed to supplement meager returns from cultivated crops," says Earle H. Clapp, Acting Chief of the Forest Service, in presenting a new documentary photo-publication — "New Forest Frontiers." While Clapp sees a general movement in the direction of forest conservation, he declares the movement to be dangerously slow, and calls for an all-out attack on the problems of forest lands which occupy one-third of the country. The publication pictures the over-all prospect for improving forest lands owned by both public and private agencies. Copies may be obtained from the Forest Service.

USDA Food
Purchases Last
Week

The USDA Monday announced the purchase of the following food supplies during the week ending May 24: dried beans, 39,373,600 lbs.; lard, 6,020,000 lbs.; American cheese, 3,344,000 lbs.; canned fish, 1,505 cases; canned tomatoes, 524,600 cases; dry skim milk (spray), 120,000 lbs.; dry skim milk (roller), 408,000 lbs.; evaporated milk, 10,000 cases; strawberries, fresh uncapped, 130,615 lbs.; eggs, shell, 42,000 cases; eggs, dried, 100,000 lbs.; eggs, frozen, 746,830 lbs.; pork meat products, cured and frozen, 900,000 lbs.; pork meat products, canned, 271,350 lbs.; cornstarch, 18,500,000 lbs.; apples, fresh, 128,224 bu.; oranges, 46,200 boxes; cracked wheat, 3,100,000 lbs.; dehydrated soup, 100,000 lbs.

Gross Farm
Income Highest
Since 1930

The gross income of farmers in 1940 is estimated by BAE at 10,352 million dollars, or 5 percent more than the 9,896-million-dollar total in 1939. With the exception of 1937 when the total was 10,606 million dollars, gross farm income last year was the largest since 1930. The gross income estimates include: Cash income from farm products sold or placed under loan in the calendar year; the quantities of farm products retained for human consumption on farms where grown, valued at average prices received by farmers; and Government payments to farmers.

Woods To Retire
As Graduate
School Director

Dr. A. F. Woods, director of the graduate school of the Department of Agriculture for the last 15 years, will retire from his present position on July 1, and become director emeritus and part-time educational adviser, it was announced at the USDA Saturday. He will be succeeded by Dr. Eldon L. Johnson, administrator of the school and former teacher of courses in administrative management.

CCC Stores Corn
In Northeast

Secretary Wickard Friday announced that Commodity Credit Corporation was moving corn out of the Middle West for storage in Buffalo, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other eastern cities with a view to maintaining ample corn reserves in that section of the country to meet all immediate needs. The Secretary announced that ten and one-half million bushels would be placed in storage in this area and that about half of this amount is already in storage in the area or in transit to the area. Movement of corn into this area serves a threefold purpose, the Secretary said. First, it assures feeders, dairymen, poultrymen, and consumers in the Northeastern territory of a reserve feed supply which will guard against any transportation shortage which might develop due to the defense effort; second, it will provide consumers in that area with corn at fairly stable price levels and third, it will clear out space now occupied in the Middle West and needed for the storage of the new wheat crop.

Governor Wants
Quick Freezing
Plants In Tenn.

From Nashville, May 22, a dispatch to the New York Journal of Commerce says that Governor Prentice Cooper of Tennessee advocates the establishment of 'quick freezing' plants throughout the State for storing and preserving fruits, berries and other farm products. He pointed out Thursday that, in the last ten years, Tennessee has advanced from the thirty-first State in production of strawberries to second place, being exceeded only by Louisiana. "We have approximately 21,000 acres planted to strawberries this year," the Governor said, "while Louisiana has approximately 31,000 acres, but Louisiana has several 'quick freezing' plants, which permits the farmers to hold their berries for better prices. We should take steps to encourage the establishment of such plants in Tennessee. Such plants would be in line with the State's home food supply program, which, this year, has attracted 81,000 entries."

Food Stamp
Extensions

The USDA announced Monday that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to Cherokee County, Iowa, and Rolette County, North Dakota.

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Vol. LXXXI, No. 42.

Section 1

May 28, 1941.

BERLE SAYS EUROPE IS NAZI FOOD VICTIM

From Washington, May 27, a New York Times dispatch says that A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, told the National Nutrition Conference for Defense Tuesday that the U. S. was prevented from carrying on "any effective policy of feeding in territory occupied within military lines" because "the German Government has stated authoritatively that it does not consider that an invader has any responsibility for feeding the population of the country which it has invaded, and that it will, as a matter of course, assure that Germany will receive the benefits of whatever supplies do exist in Europe to the extent that she needs them." Most of the great food surpluses in the Americas, Mr. Berle said, would quickly disappear if all the Americas' peoples were fed according to the standards which the conference is in Washington to discuss.

RAILROADS ADOPT LICENSING SYSTEM FOR WINTER WHEAT

From Washington, May 27, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the nation's railroads, in their most drastic measure of self-regulation, will institute a licensing system for winter wheat shipments next month that will prevent any carloading unless storage space awaits the cargo at the end of the trip. "Priorities in reverse" is the way one defense official characterized the move, undertaken at the suggestion of Defense Transportation Commissioner Ralph Budd, which will eliminate the free movement of wheat to virtually all major markets for the first time in the country's history.

TRADING HALTED IN COTTON YARN

From New York, May 27, the AP says that cotton yarn trade virtually was stopped Tuesday after talk of an appeal to Price Administrator Leon Henderson for an upward revision of the price. Some buyers last week paid as much as 55 cents a pound for combed yarn before the price was fixed at 42 cents. It was understood some New England and Southern mill executives tentatively had planned to go to Washington to talk prices with Henderson. Many buyers expressed the opinion, however, that the ceiling would remain firm unless cotton, the raw material, advanced.

Nazis Suggest
Daisies As Food

From Berlin, May 27, the AP says that the Voelkischer Beobachter, Adolf Hitler's official Nazi daily, Tuesday advised Germans in effect to butter their bread with daisies. The paper said this wildflower had more Vitamin C, more health-giving minerals and more nourishing salts than most domestic vegetables and it urged housewives to spend Sunday with their children in the woods gathering daisies and other wild plants. Chickweed, nettles, dandelions, butterburs and caseweeds were other plants suggested for wartime soups, gravy and vegetable dishes.

Eastern
Drought
Unrelieved

According to the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, the continued absence of material rainfall, together with high temperatures, has intensified droughty conditions in much of the area from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Local showers provided temporary relief in the Northeast and northern Ohio Valley, but drought-relieving rains were entirely absent over the eastern half of the country where May has been very dry following successive monthly deficiencies in precipitation since last fall. Cultivated crops have not as yet suffered materially, but some early truck, such as strawberries, and hay, pastures, and spring-seeded grains have been badly affected, especially from the central Ohio Valley eastward. In Illinois and Iowa conditions are very spotted with about half of each State in fairly good shape and the other half dry, while most of Missouri and Arkansas are needing rain badly. In the northern Great Plains strong winds dried the soil rapidly and more moisture is now needed in much of this area, especially South Dakota. On the other hand heavy rains caused more or less flood damage in the southern Great Plains where farm work is being retarded by wetness, with dry, sunshiny weather badly needed. From the Rocky Mountains westward conditions remain favorable.

June Stamp
Plan Foods
Announced

The USDA announced Tuesday the surplus foods which will be available during the June 1 through June 30 period to families taking part in the Food Stamp Plan. Fresh cabbage and snap beans have been added to the list of foods which will be available nationally during June, while butter and fresh carrots, obtainable during May in all areas, are not included on the June list.

Hopkins New Chief
Private Forestry
Cooperation

The USDA announced today that Howard F. Hopkins, associate regional forester of the California Region has been appointed chief of the Division of Private Forestry Cooperation in the Forest Service. His appointment is effective June 1. The position has been vacant since Gerald D. Cook resigned last October to enter private business.

Government Corn
In Steel Bins In
Good Condition

An inspection of Government-owned shelled corn stored in nearly 50,000 steel bins throughout 9 Corn Belt States shows that it is entering the new crop year in excellent condition, the USDA said today. Reports from inspectors indicate that 98.8 percent of the corn grades No. 3 or better, the minimum grade on which the loans were made. The Department said that all corn not up to desired standards is being restored to this minimum grade through a cleaning and fumigating process corresponding to the conditioning of stored grain in elevators and warehouses. The reports cover slightly more than 125 million bushels of 1- to 3-year-old corn, owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored in steel bins at country points, when farmers delivered the corn in settlement of commodity loans.

87.3% In Favor Of
Peanut Marketing
Quotas

The USDA Tuesday announced official results of the peanut marketing quota referendum, held April 26, 1941, in which farmers approved quotas for a three-year period. A total of 73,850 peanut growers voted in 14 peanut-producing states. Of this number, 64,462, or 87.3 per cent, were in favor of marketing quotas, while 9,388, or 12.7 per cent, opposed quotas. Approval of two-thirds of the farmers voting was necessary to put quotas into effect.

Seed Verification
Service To
Continue

The Federal seed verification service will be continued during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1941, the USDA said Tuesday. Under this service dealers in alfalfa and red clover seed voluntarily agree to an official verification of the seed as to State of origin. A special USDA tag certificate of origin is attached to containers of verified-origin seed as a measure of protection to buyers. Over 100 seedsmen who handled nearly 80 million pounds of alfalfa and red clover seed verified as to origin, enrolled in this service during the 1940-41 season. Replies to questionnaires recently sent them by the Agricultural Marketing Service, which supervises this work, indicated that a large majority desired continuation of the service.

BAE Reports On
Feed Situation

Prospects for 1941 feed crops vary widely between areas. Conditions now are generally favorable throughout the Midwest - corn planting is nearly completed in large areas of the Corn Belt - but moisture is deficient in most of the East. Pastures, hay crops, and small grains are in the best condition in recent years for this season in the North Central section and in the Southwest. In the East and Southeast, on the other hand, rainfall has been light in recent weeks and crop prospects are only poor to fair. Sales of corn by the Commodity Credit Corporation totaled about 18 million bushels from April 1 to May 10. The rate of sealing 1940 corn declined sharply after April 1. Not much loan corn has been redeemed by farmers since April 1 and about 300 million bushels of 1938, 1939, and 1940 corn remained under seal in early May, or about the same as on April 1.

BAE Reports On
Fruit Situation

As of May 1, the indicated peach crop in the 10 Southern peach States totaled 22.0 million bushels, the largest crop since 1931. Last year only 13.9 million bushels were produced in these States, but the price received by southern peach growers was adversely affected by a shorter than normal marketing season for the major part of the crop, coupled with increased competition from the late crop States. If the 1941 marketing season is normal, increased consumer purchasing power probably will more than offset the price effect of increased supplies, and prices should average slightly higher than a year ago. On the basis of the May 1 condition and the estimated damage to trees in the Sacramento Valley due to excessive rain, the clingstone crop in California this year is likely to be about 68,000 tons smaller than the crop last year, and the smallest since 1929. On the basis of May 1 condition and the estimated slight damage to trees by excessive spring rain, the crop of freestone peaches in California this year will total roughly 12,000 tons less than the 1940 production of 198,000 tons. Production of second early strawberries is indicated to total 4.3 million crates compared with 3.1 million in 1940. Cold storage holdings of apples on May 1 totaled approximately 6 million bushels. These were the largest May 1 holdings in the last 10 years, 2.3 million bushels greater than on May 1, 1940. Orange production in 1940-41 is now indicated to total 2.8 million boxes more than in 1939-40, and grapefruit production is indicated to total 7.8 million boxes more.

BAE Reports On
Wheat Situation

Price rises since early March, influenced largely by consideration and final passage by Congress of an 85 percent-of-parity Government loan rate, culminated on May 19 in the highest domestic wheat prices in more than a year. During most of the marketing year for the 1940 crop, the Government loan program (on the basis of 57 percent of parity) held wheat prices at an average of about 25 cents a bushel above the competitive level which normally would have prevailed under the demand and supply conditions of this period. Recently the difference between the actual price and that which would have prevailed without any loan program has been between 35 and 40 cents per bushel. Continuance of the Government loan program, however, is dependent on an affirmative vote in the national referendum on a wheat marketing quota on May 31. If the winter wheat crop turns out to be about 653 million bushels, as indicated by May 1 condition and somewhat better than average yields are obtained on the prospective spring wheat acreage, the new crop will total about 850 million bushels. With the carry-over, now estimated at about 395 million bushels, total supplies then would approximate 1,250 million bushels. The total in 1940-41 was 1,099 million bushels, consisting of a carry-over of 282 million bushels and a crop of 817 million bushels. (BAE)

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Section 1

May 29, 1941.

QUOTA IMPOSED ON WHEAT IMPORTS

The AP, May 28, says that a Presidential proclamation Wednesday imposed a quota on imports of wheat and wheat flour from thirty countries, effective today (Thursday). The total quota for wheat imports, for consumption in any period of twelve months, will be 800,000 bushels, of which Canada may send 795,000. The total for wheat flour is 4,000,000 pounds, with Canada allotted 3,815,000 pounds. It was pointed out that, since domestic prices for wheat through crop loans will be so far above world prices, conceivably foreign wheat could be shipped here, duty paid, and still undersell American wheat, were not restrictions applied.

SURPLUS BUTTER GOES TO BRITAIN

The AP, May 28, says that Secretary Wickard said Wednesday that the USDA has stopped distributing butter to the needy in order that Great Britain might be supplied with dairy products. Withdrawal of butter from the surplus food list was necessary, Mr. Wickard said, because of severe drought conditions east of the Mississippi had reduced milk production.

FULMER FIGHTS BILL ON FREEZING COTTON

From Washington, May 28, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that an early move by the Congressional farm bloc to establish the program of high Government loans on basic commodities as a permanent policy of the Government was seen underway Wednesday, as Secretary Wickard expressed concern over the effects of drought upon the program of increasing dairy production to provide food for Britain. At the same time, Chairman Fulmer (Dem., S.C.), of the House Agriculture Committee, served notice that he would fight legislation passed by the Senate to freeze the stocks of loan cotton in the hands of the CCC. He predicted his committee would not approve the bill, but said that, if it did, he would object to any unanimous consent agreement for its consideration by the House.

FOOD STAMP EXTENSIONS

The USDA announced Wednesday that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to Allen, Auglaize, and Paulding Counties, Ohio, and Scott and Yazoo Counties, Mississippi.

Commodities'
Margin Rules
Made Uniform

From New York, May 28, the AP says that, in response to demands of Federal authorities for restraints on speculative dealings in essential commodities, the New York Commodity Exchange operated Wednesday under orders to its member brokers to impose uniform minimum margin requirements on dealings in rubber, hides, silk and certain nonferrous metals for future delivery.

Latin American
Studies Urged

The Washington Post, May 29, says that John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Wednesday urged prompt enlargement of study of Latin American countries in the public schools of this country as an aid to total defense of this hemisphere. He urged that schools plan a unit on Latin America in social studies courses, running from six weeks in grade schools to a semester in high schools.

Defense Nutrition
Program Proposed

From Washington, May 28, the UP says that the National Nutrition Conference for Defense presented to President Roosevelt Wednesday a basic nine-point program to safeguard national standards. Chief among the recommendations adopted at the closing session of the Conference was one opposing reductions in Federal non-defense expenditures for employment and relief during the coming fiscal year. That was asked to protect nutritional standards in the face of rising price levels.

Food Trade
Uncertain On
Proclamation

The New York Journal of Commerce, May 29, says that uncertainty was expressed in food trade circles Wednesday as to the immediate effect of a proclamation of an unlimited emergency on their operations. Belief was expressed that the move would lead to a closer coordination of industry groups and Federal administrative bodies, with the possibility that a Food Administration might be set up to stabilize food trade operations during the emergency. Possibility of commandeering of food supplies for the Army and the lend-lease program was regarded as unlikely immediately, but fear was expressed that further curbs on food imports might develop.

More Use Of Grain
Markets Urged

From Chicago, May 28, the AP says that the greater government use of grain trade facilities was urged Wednesday by the Chicago Board of Trade in a preliminary report to J. M. Mehl, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration. If the Board of Trade is to be of "full and complete assistance to the government," the report said the government must utilize more completely than at present the grain trade facilities in acquiring, transporting and moving government grain.

British Plan To
Ration Eggs, Milk

A copyright article by the New York Herald Tribune Inc., from London, May 28, says that eggs, milk and a number of other foods will be experimentally rationed soon and the price and distribution of fish is to be controlled according to Lord Woolton, Food Minister. After twenty months of war, Britain's food position is as strong and secure as twelve months ago and the country can face the future with confidence, Lord Woolton said.

Cudahy Says
Belgians
Starving

John Cudahy, Ex-Ambassador to Belgium, in an article in the New York Times, May 29, says that, of 8,400,000 Belgians, more than 8,300,000 are subsisting on starvation rations. In nearly every Belgian home there is cruel suffering. Some 2,000,000 young Belgians will be cursed for the rest of their lives by stunted and impoverished physique, weakened and degenerated brain and discolored, embittered characters unless relief comes soon, according to Cudahy.

Bread Ration
Restored By Vichy

A wireless to the New York Times, from Vichy, May 28, that temporary restoration during June of the bread ration to its level of 14 per cent above that in effect for the past three months, was announced as the June rationing quotas were set Wednesday. The daily bread ration for the average citizen will thus be raised to 275 grams or $9\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. That is just about half of what a Frenchman eats normally.

FSA Awards
Contract For
Defense Houses

The USDA Tuesday announced award by the Farm Security Administration of a contract for construction of 150 defense houses at Pulaski, Va., and the start of work on the first defense rural housing units planned for nearby Radford, Va. President Roosevelt, on February 27, recommended construction of the 150 Pulaski homes. Federal Works Administrator, John M. Carmody, who administers defense housing construction under the Lanham Act, designated the FSA as builder.

CCC Reports On
1940-1941 Cotton Loans

The USDA announced Wednesday that through May 24, 1941, loans outstanding on 1940-41 crop cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and lending agencies aggregate \$65,367,503.66 on 1,350,186 bales.

Townsend Succeeds
Hutson, Who
Replaces Robbins

Appointment of J.B. Hutson as president of the Commodity Credit Corporation and M. Clifford Townsend to succeed Mr. Hutson as Director of the recently created Office of Agricultural Defense Relations was announced Wednesday by Secretary Wickard. Mr. Hutson succeeds Carl B. Robbins who resigned from the CCC presidency to enter private business. Mr. Townsend has been serving as special agricultural adviser to Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management.

Wheat Program
Geared To Comply
With S.J. Res. 60

The USDA announced Tuesday that the 1941 AAA wheat program is being geared to comply with provisions of Senate Joint Resolution No. 60, signed Monday by President Roosevelt. The new legislation affects all of the five basic commodities. It applies immediately to wheat as a result of the recent wheat marketing quota proclamation and the wheat quota referendum set for May 31. S.J. Res. 60 makes these major changes in the marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act: (1) exempts from quotas all corn or wheat farms on which the acreage planted to the commodity is 15 acres or less; (2) places the marketing quota penalty at 50 percent of the basic loan rate offered cooperators; (3) makes the entire crop on farms that have a marketing excess subject to an automatic Government lien until the excess has been taken care of; and (4) defines the corn and wheat marketing quota for a farm as the actual production of the acreage of the commodity on the farm less the normal or actual production, whichever is smaller, of the acreage planted to the commodity in excess of the farm acreage allotment.

BAE On Farm
Income Situation

Cash income from farm marketings and Government payments in April amounted to 709 million dollars compared with the revised estimate of 681 million dollars in March and 627 million dollars in April last year. Income from livestock and livestock products increased more than usual from March as a result of both increased marketings and advances in price, and in April was nearly a third larger than in April last year. Income from crops was slightly smaller than in April last year because of the decline in income from grains. Income from most other groups of crops was larger than in April 1940. Government payments in April totaled 39 million dollars compared with 71 million dollars in March and 65 million dollars in April last year. During the first 4 months of 1941 cash farm income, including Government payments, amounted to 2,776 million dollars, or 160 million dollars (6 percent) more than in the corresponding period of 1940. Income from farm marketings of 2,497 million dollars was 237 million dollars (10 percent) larger than a year earlier, whereas Government payments so far in 1941 have been 77 million dollars less. Income from crops from January to April this year amounted to only 783 million dollars as against 846 million dollars last year, as declines in income from grains and tobacco more than offset increases in income from most other crops.

More Boll Weevils
Than Usual
This Year

Records made at cotton-insect laboratories of the USDA indicate that large numbers of boll weevils survived the winter and emerged from hibernation this spring -- more this spring than during any recent year. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine estimates the numbers of weevils surviving the winter by examining woods trash adjacent to cotton fields and by placing large numbers of weevils in hibernation cages.

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Section 1

June 2, 1941.

FARMERS VOTE 80% FOR WHEAT QUOTAS

From Washington, June 1, a New York Times dispatch says that wheat farmers in the U.S. have voted 80.5 percent in favor of marketing quota restrictions on the 1941 crop, according to returns from the referendum conducted Saturday by the USDA. The vote, as announced by the Department, was 394,929 for quotas and 95,508 against, but this did not include the vote in Alabama and Arkansas. "By their own decision," Secretary Wickard commented, "the farmers have shouldered their responsibility for doing their part to keep the nation strong. Hemmed in by economic and war blockades, they face a surplus that, uncontrolled, well could undermine an important part of our economic structure. In approving marketing quotas, they agreed on cooperative action as an answer to that problem..."

FARRINGTON SPEAKS TO WAREHOUSE MEN

Carl C. Farrington, Vice President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, spoke in New Orleans Friday on "Warehousing and the Cotton Program" before the annual meeting of the National Compress and Warehouse Association, New Orleans. Mr. Farrington said that, in working out new storage agreements, the following efforts should be made: "1) To establish rates of payment for storage and other services at a level which will be fair to farmers, to warehousemen and to the Government. Until such time as further information and study indicate otherwise, rates near those prevailing at the present time probably should be regarded as conforming generally to that standard, except for compressed cotton on which a lower rate seems warranted. 2) To arrive at reasonable differential rates for flat cotton and compressed cotton. 3) To determine fees and rates as nearly as possible by the services performed."

FRENCH BUY BREAD MADE OF U.S. FLOUR

From Vichy, June 1, a New York Times dispatch says that bread baked from American flour again was distributed free of charge throughout the unoccupied zone of France Sunday. On the occasion of the first distribution last Sunday, private organizations had suggested that those possessing the means should pay for the ration and inform their bakers that the proceeds should go to the less fortunate. This time an appeal on these lines emanated from the Government itself.

R.C. Lee Urges
Trade Drive In
South America

The New York Herald Tribune, June 2, says that Commander Robert C. Lee, executive vice-president of the Moore McCormack Lines, urged Sunday increased efforts on the part of the U.S. to develop trade with South America as a means of spreading the principles of democratic government and a step in aiding in the industrial development of South America. Lee pointed out that after the World War the U.S. had virtually passed out of the picture in so far as its merchant marine activity for South America was concerned. The U.S., he continued, has regained much of its prestige in the last three years through the creation of a good neighbor fleet, and at present is transporting volumes of material important to the national defense program from South America to the U.S.

Canadian Farmers'
Income Maintained

The New York Journal of Commerce, June 2, says that the gross value of commodities produced on Canadian farms in 1940 is estimated at \$1,235,714,000 as compared with \$1,224,616,000, the revised estimate for 1939. This represents an increase of \$11,098,000 or .9 percent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. A preliminary estimate places the net value of agricultural production in 1940 at \$886,094,000 as compared with \$846,066,000 in 1939, an increase of \$40,028,000 or 4.7 percent.

Tick Fever
In Maryland

The Baltimore Sun, June 2, says that, with five cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever and two deaths reported in Maryland in May, the State Health Department Sunday issued a warning urging persons to use caution in entering tick-infested areas. Dr. Robert H. Riley, State health director, said that all ticks are not infected, but it is better to regard all of them as potential sources of danger and to act accordingly. He said the American dog tick, which fastens itself to horses, dogs and cattle as well as humans, is generally responsible for the fever in this part of the country.

U.S. Price Plan
Virtually Halts
Trade In Hides

A special story to the New York Herald Tribune from Boston, June 1, says that trading in hides was virtually stopped last week by the government's announcements that it had rejected bids on 1,300,000 pairs of shoes as being too high and that it proposed to put a maximum price of 15 cents on July take-off Chicago packer light native cows. The higher grades of foreign wool were in some demand, chiefly in restricted amounts, with the orders for substantial quantities principally for future delivery. Domestic wools were rather quiet, with the call for three-eighths- blood territory noted in these columns a week ago considerable less. Prices continued steady. Purchases of wool for civilian purposes are very limited because manufacturers do not care to engage their looms too far ahead with a big volume of defense orders on their books.

Loan Questions
Halt Cotton Rise

The New York Times, June 2, reports that after four weeks of sharp gains, the cotton market turned easier last week and closed with moderate net losses for the period. At the close of trading on Saturday active futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange showed net declines of 10 to 19 points. Prices continued their upward movement in initial dealing in the week, after signing by the President of the bill providing for an 85 per cent of parity loan on the new crop. Subsequent discussions in the trade, however, concerning the methods of determining loan rates in various sections in the belt created a feeling of uncertainty on values and the rise in markets was halted. The Smith bill calling for the freezing of loan cotton for the duration of the war, also was under discussion in trade quarter last week.

Drought Causes
Concern For Corn

From Chicago, June 1, a New York Times dispatch says that all deliveries of corn sold on the Chicago Board of Trade last week were at the highest prices since 1937. Much of the buying, however, was professional, and late in the week bullish sentiment was dampened by a forecast of general rains over the main producing areas during the next few days. With corn planting nearing completion, farmers showed a disposition to sell a little cash grain, but the quantities obtained were below expectations and both elevator interests and processors bought liberal amounts of grain owned by the CCC, which is cutting into its holdings at a rapid rate. The quality of grain stored in steel tanks is said to be good, nearly 99 percent grading No. 3 or better.

BAE On Vegetable
Situation

Market supplies of truck crops available in May and in prospect for the early summer continue smaller than a year earlier, but supplies of new potatoes are larger. Unfavorable weather -- too much rain in some areas and too little in others -- has reduced the yield prospect for a large number of items. As a result market prices of truck crops have shown less than the usual seasonal decline in recent weeks, and were at relatively high levels during late May. Prices of new potatoes have declined seasonally in May and in the latter part of the month averaged only slightly below prices a year earlier. The supply of new potatoes is rapidly increasing as the important second section of early States comes into full production. Carlot shipments are increasing and probably will reach a seasonal peak in June. Supplies of truck crops are increasing in volume as more northern areas come into production, but the seasonal increase this year is not as great as usual. There are prospects of larger supplies than a year earlier of some items, but these are more than offset by prospects of smaller supplies of others.

Many British
Spinners Must
Shut Down Plants

From Manchester, England, June 1, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that, with the issuance on Friday of raw cotton allocations for June, many cotton spinners discovered that they must close down their mills for the duration of the war. Previously 178 firms had been given permanent status and sixty-one closed down, leaving nearly 200 to be dealt with. It is estimated that 20,000 workers will be released for munitions work.

USDA Recommends
Gladiolus Spray

To prevent thrips injury to gladiolus blooms, the USDA now recommends a spray containing only half as much tartar emetic and one-fourth as much brown sugar as heretofore recommended. The revised recommendation, based on experimental work, is a spray of only 2 pounds of tartar emetic and 4 pounds of brown sugar to 100 gallons of water. This spray protects the foliage and flowers from thrips as well as either the stronger tartar emetic spray or the paris green spray formerly recommended. The tartar emetic does not injure the foliage or stunt the new corms (bulbs) as paris green does. The recent work also proved that a cheaper grade of tartar emetic is as effective as the more expensive U.S.P. grade.

Turpentine, Rosin
Production Down

Better practices in chipping trees for the sake of future yields, and almost total disappearance of export markets, have cut down turpentine and rosin production, the USDA reports. This industry has been a growing source of income for small farmers in the South, says C. F. Speh, in charge of naval stores investigations. The 1940-41 report, just made by the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, shows production for the year ending March 31 of 566,341 barrels of turpentine from both gum and wood sources, compared with 604,778 last year, and 2,146,865 barrels of rosin compared with 2,293,971 the previous year. The carryover of turpentine has been reduced somewhat, the report shows, partly by improvements in quality and the new practice of marketing in small consumer packages. Rosin stocks, on the other hand, are large and increased considerably during the year.

USDA Issues Film
On Tuberculosis
Control

As an aid in eradicating tuberculosis from poultry and swine, the USDA has produced a sound picture entitled "Tuberculosis Control in Poultry and Swine." Prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Motion Picture Section of the Extension Service, the picture consists of 2 reels and requires approximately 20 minutes for projection. It is available in both 16 and 35 millimeter widths. The photography and narrative deal with the symptoms of the disease and the appearance of affected tissue. The picture also portrays recommended means of prevention and control.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXI, No. 45.

Section 1

June 3, 1941.

DR. LEE STRONG DIES AT TUCSON

The Washington Times-Herald, June 3, says that Dr. Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine since 1934, died Monday in Tucson, Arizona. Informed of the death of Dr. Strong, who had been with the Department of Agriculture since 1923, Secretary Wickard commented: "In the death of Lee Strong the Department has lost one of its best bureau chiefs. He was a natural leader, a good administrator, and a fine servant of the people of the United States." A. S. Hoyt will continue as Acting Chief of the Bureau.

ROBBINS SEES NEED FOR INCREASED APPROPRIATION

From Washington, June 2, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Carl Robbins, head of the CCC, Monday told the House Banking Committee that enactment of the 85% mandatory loan bill necessitates increasing the agency's request for additional funds by \$242,000,000. The CCC's original request was for additional borrowing authority of \$1,000,000,000, based on loans of 75% of parity.

SHOWDOWN DUE ON SUGAR QUOTAS

From Washington, June 2, a Baltimore Sun dispatch says that the Senate Monday night was on the verge of a showdown on a bill which Secretary Hull says would "repudiate the policy of hemispheric defense and the economic cooperation which the American republics agreed upon at the Havana conference less than a year ago." The bill would amend the 1937 Sugar Act so that the U.S., Hawaii and Puerto Rico might fill all but 75,000 tons of the prospective 300,000 to 400,000 ton deficit this year in the Philippines' quota for export to this country. Despite the warning by Secretary Hull, proponents of the measure expressed confidence that it will be passed when it comes to a vote, and its opponents were confident only that the vote would be a close one.

COTTON UP ON LOAN INFLUENCE

The New York Herald Tribune, June 3, says that cotton closed Monday steady 2 to 4 points higher on active months, still under the influence of a prospective high-loan rate and with trade buying exceeding hedge selling. The market opened steady 3 to 5 points lower and soon recovered the losses and held within an eight-point range all day.

Canada's Wheat
Area Cut 25%
Below 1940

The New York Times, June 3, says that large stocks of wheat and closed export markets, aggravated by serious shortages of shipping space, now confront the Canadian farmer, according to the monthly bank letter of the Royal Bank of Canada. The bank estimates that, in line with the drastic reduction in wheat acreage urged by the Government, the 1941 total in wheat acreage will be about 21,500,000, or about 25% less than in 1940.

Eire Accepts
Food Gift

The Washington Post, June 3, says that, according to notification given to Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles by Irish Minister Robert Brennan Monday, Eire will accept President Roosevelt's offer to sell two merchant ships, together with the gift of \$500,000 worth of foods and other relief supplies. The two vessels have not yet been selected. Brennan will visit American Red Cross headquarters this week to arrange for the distribution of the relief cargoes among approximately 70,000 refugees who have reached Eire from England and from Northern Ireland.

Slow But Sure
Sugar Price Rise
Is Forecast

From Chicago, June 2, a New York Times dispatch says that members of the National Confectioners Association were warned Monday by Ody H. Lamborn, of Lamborn and Co., Inc., New York, that a slow but sure rise in the price of sugar is in prospect, with government price intervention a certainty if the rise becomes too rapid. Lamborn said that a repetition of the cycle of the last World War, when prices skyrocketed and then collapsed, was improbable because "the quick capitulation of France and the Low Countries prevented the substantial destruction of the sugar beet fields and factories." Sugar beet production today is somewhere near normal, he asserted, for this reason, although the crop, minus the Cuban and Javanese imports, "is inadequate for normal consumption requirements."

Says Movement
Starts To Feed
Starving Europe

The Washington Post, June 3, says that Raymond S. Richmond, secretary of the National Committee on Food for the Smaller Democracies said Monday that 37 Senators would introduce a resolution urging the State Department to work out a plan in cooperation with Great Britain, for sending food to conquered European countries. The resolution said that "starvation has already begun in Belgium," and that numerous other European countries are "facing increasingly serious food shortages." Former President Hoover is honorary chairman of the committee which Richmond represents. Several farm organizations have given active support to the resolution, it was reported, and have been urging farm state Senators to sign it.

Wheat Prices
Surge 2 Cents
On Quota Vote

From Chicago, June 2, the AP says that wheat prices rose 2 cents a bushel Monday as the grain market responded to producers' approval of the Government plan to restrict new crop marketing by a quota system and loans at rates above quotations now prevailing. Prices climbed to new highs in the afternoon, with net gains of as much as 2-1/8 cents. The close was 1-3/8 @ 1-7/8 higher than Saturday.

Sphagnum Moss
Layer Seeding
Recommended

By planting seeds on a layer of sphagnum moss as an aid to germination, the USDA Plant Introduction Garden at Glenn Dale, Md., has for years avoided practically all loss from "damping off" of seedlings, a fungous disease and one of the most troublesome difficulties encountered in greenhouses and in amateur efforts to grow plants from seed. In most of the germination work at Glenn Dale the living moss gathered from neighboring bogs has been used for starting the seeds, but recent tests have shown results as good by use of the dried moss, readily obtainable from florist supply houses. Starting seeds in sphagnum moss -- instead of in soil as a medium for germination -- has become the routine method with nearly all the great variety of seeds germinated each year as part of the plant introduction work, mainly because of the convenience and reliability of germination, and it was not until last year that Claude Hope, V. T. Stoutmeyer, and A. W. Close of the Bureau of Plant Industry made carefully controlled comparison plantings of the sphagnum moss, living and dried, and other methods for germinating seeds, including both sterilized and unsterilized soil, sand, and sand and peat.

USDA Reports On
1940 Corn Loans

Corn loans under the 1940 loan program on May 24, 1941, totaled 107,725 for 101,585,169 bushels valued at \$61,898,440.17, the USDA announced Saturday. Repayments to May 24 were 2,602 loans valued at \$1,534,398.64.

James H. Wood
Named Region I
FSA Director

Appointment of James H. Wood as director of the Farm Security Administration in Region I, was announced today by Administrator C. B. Baldwin. Wood, a native of Somersville, Connecticut, has been assistant regional director of the FSA in Region V, with headquarters in Montgomery, Ala. The office of his new post is in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. Payson Irwin, assistant director of the FSA Rehabilitation Division, Washington, D.C. has been acting regional director in Region I pending Mr. Wood's appointment. Irwin returned to his Washington duties when Mr. Wood took over at Upper Darby on June 1, 1941. Succeeding Wood as assistant regional director in Region V -- Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama -- will be Robert L. Vansant, who has been Georgia state director of the FSA.

USDA Food Buying
During Week
Ending May 31

The USDA Monday announced the purchase of the following food supplies during the week ending May 31: dry beans, 23,030,000 lbs.; dried eggs, 157,000 lbs.; frozen eggs, 2,137,920 lbs.; shell eggs, 35,600 cases; lard, 4,260,000 lbs.; canned pork, 170,632 lbs.; cured and frozen pork, 1,230,000 lbs.; American cheese, 2,353,569 lbs.; dry skim milk, 400,000 lbs.; evaporated milk, 392,800 cases; canned tomatoes, 1,055,396 cases; cracked wheat, 900,000 lbs.; cane syrup, 10,000 cases; fresh apples, 65,115 bushels; fresh oranges, 46,200 boxes.

Synthetic Butter
Output In
Japan Expanding

The New York Journal of Commerce, June 3, says that war conditions have resulted in expanding sharply Japan's synthetic butter industry. Latest available statistics, covering 1938, show that in that year Japanese artificial butter production totaled 5,829,536 kin (7,580,000 pounds), valued at 1,642,604 yen (about \$470,000,300). The higher grades of Japanese synthetic butter are made from vegetable oils, soya bean oil being the most important, followed by peanut oil, cottonseed oil and coconut oil. Products of a lower grade are made from fish oils, of which sardine oil is the most widely employed.

Potatoes Boom
In North Dakota

From Grafton, N.D., the UP says that, in less than twenty years, North Dakota's certified potato industry has developed into one of the main sources of foundation seed stock. In 1922, North Dakota's farmers raised a meager potato crop of 85,000 bushels on 1,010 acres. In 1940, a potato planting of more than 20,000 acres produced a record crop of 2,208,225 bushels. The industry's rapid development is the result of intensive research work carried on by the State seed department. Each winter the department maintains a master test plot in Florida, where samples of certified stock, or stock to be certified, are tested. The State's leading varieties are the Triumph and the Cobbler.

Forest Problems
Illustrated In
New Picture Book

All-gone forests yield all-gone people, says Earle H. Clapp, acting chief of the Forest Service in presenting a new photo-publication on American forestry -- "New Forest Frontiers" -- in which he pictures the prospect for improving both publicly and privately owned forest lands. "Much of our rural poverty is within regions which once grew worthwhile forests," Clapp declares. "But vanishing forest resources and forest industries have left altogether too many farm people and rural communities in these areas stranded and minus employment in the forest and the income from it needed to supplement meager returns from cultivated crops." Copies of "New Forest Frontiers" are available at the Forest Service, USDA.

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Section 1

June 4, 1941.

SUGAR DEFICIT
BILL PASSED
BY SENATE

From Washington, June 3, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the Adams-Mahoney bill, permitting domestic cane and beet growers and territorial producers to share in any deficit that might result in the Philippine sugar quota this year because of the tight shipping situation, was passed by the Senate Tuesday over the strong opposition of the Administration. The vote was 45-26. The measure now goes to the House for concurrent approval where a similar bill has already been reported by the agricultural committee. There was no immediate indication when the bill might come up, but members of the sugar bloc said that they would petition the rules committee for rules that would pave the way for early consideration.

194 FOOD FIRMS
INDICTED ON COAST

From San Francisco, June 3, the UP says that a Federal Grand Jury Tuesday indicted 194 food-distributing associations, firms and individuals, including some of the nation's best known companies, on charges of conspiracy to fix and control prices. The blanket indictments affected vegetable and fruit canning, dried fruit processing, rice processing and distribution, sardine packing and the evaporated milk industry. Thurman Arnold, assistant U.S. attorney general in charge of anti-trust activities, said the indictments resulted from a special investigation of food distribution and food prices on the Pacific Coast, and particularly in California, which has been going on since last November.

HOUSE GROUP TO
QUERY U.S.
SALES TO AXIS

The Washington Post, June 4 says that the House Rules Committee voted Tuesday to ask for official comment on assertions by Representative Coffee (Dem., Wash.) that huge supplies of U. S. war materials are to be licensed for shipment to the Axis powers and Russia. Chairman Sabbath (Dem., Ill.) announced that the committee would hear General R. L. Maxwell, administrator of export control; representatives of the State Department, Rep. Coffee and a dozen other Congressmen Wednesday in executive session.

June 4, 1941.

Private Winter
Wheat Estimates
Raised

The New York Journal of Commerce, June 4, says that, reflecting favorable weather in May, the leading private crop experts raised their estimates on the winter wheat yield in reports issued Tuesday. The average of the figures reported by the four experts is 680,000,000 bushels, an increase of 27,000,000 bushels over the Government's May 1 estimate of 653,000,000 bushels. The final report on 1940 winter wheat was 589,000,000 bushels while the 1930-39 average was 569,000,000 bushels.

Wheat Up Despite
Big Crop Outlook

From Chicago, June 3, the AP says that the wheat market shrugged off the 680,000,000 bushel estimate of the four private crop experts for winter wheat and ran up gains of 2 cents a bushel on a comparatively trivial trade report. The report, ordinarily extremely bearish, was almost completely ignored by the grain trade. However, a routine dispatch from Kansas City that mills were buying wheat futures started prices upward from levels approximating Monday's finish. Wheat closed near the day's peak levels, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents above Monday's close.

Japan Supplies
Food To
Germany

From Tokyo, June 3, the AP says that Japan is supplying Germany with 1,500 tons of essential foodstuffs and commodities daily, and efforts are being made to increase this traffic, despite a recent 500 percent advance in freight rates to Berlin on Soviet Russia's Trans-Siberian Railway. Soy beans, oils, meats, rice and cotton are among the commodities shipped to Germany in large quantities. In return, Japan gets chemicals, dyes and scientific apparatus, all items of small bulk and high value, which are needed as a result of the United States' export restrictions.

Cent-A-Quart Milk
Increase Sought
In Washington

The Washington Post, June 4, says that the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers Association has asked the USDA to grant a cent a quart increase in the price paid farmers for their milk. Award of the increase would send the price of home-delivered milk from 14 to 15 cents a quart. O. M. Reed, dairy chief of the SMA, to whom the petition was referred, explained that a price boost would not necessarily cause a curtailment of the current nickel-a-quart program for needy families. Nor, he added, would it, of necessity, reduce Washington's chances of obtaining a penny-a-glass project for under-nourished school children.

Food Stamp
Plan Extensions

The USDA announced Tuesday that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to Bremer, Dickinson, Butler, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, and Delaware Counties, Iowa.

Cotton Sowings
Estimated At
24,160,000 Acres

Area planted to cotton in the U.S. for the crop of 1941 will total 24,160,000 acres, according to the fifth monthly survey of the New York Journal of Commerce (June 4), made up from returns of correspondents as of the end of May. This area, which has been sown or will be planted to cotton within the next few weeks, represents a reduction of 711,000 acres or 2.9 percent, from the 24,871,000 acres which the Government on May 23, 1941 reported was in cultivation on July 1, 1940. Reduction of acreage has been greatest in the west of the cotton belt, with Texas and Oklahoma showing a loss of 468,000 from a year ago.

Farm Prices,
Income, Costs Up
To New Levels

Cross-currents are running now in the agricultural situation, the USDA reports. One is the higher prices, income, and costs in prospect this year. The other is the anxiety over drought. The season started off well with crops and livestock in good condition, but the long dry spell in the east has seriously damaged pastures and reduced hay prospects. Latest reports indicate urgent need for rain practically everywhere east of the Mississippi River. Anxiety is felt over the possible effects of continued dry weather on the Food-for-Defense Program, but drought would need to be serious in view of the reservoir of feed in the Ever Normal Granary. Winter wheat will soon be in harvest. The crop is practically made, a crop estimated at 653 million bushels, the largest in 25 of the last 30 years. Total supply of wheat during the coming year should be of near-record proportions. Higher government commodity loans have aided farm markets. Prices of agricultural staples rose to new marks in more than a year. The Food-for-Defense Program has raised the prices of livestock, poultry, and dairy products. Prospects for farm income in 1941 are above earlier estimates. Total agricultural production may be a little larger this year than last, notwithstanding the smaller 1941 pig crop - unless drought should prevent. Reports of a farm labor shortage have been received by the Department from various parts of the country - especially in areas adjacent to industrial centers engaged in defense production. Nevertheless, there was no evidence in late May that farm production schedules had been curtailed.

Dr. Byerly To
Direct Poultry
Investigations

The appointment of Dr. Theodore Carroll Byerly, professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Maryland, as senior poultry husbandman to direct poultry husbandry investigations in the USDA was announced today by Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Dr. Byerly, whose appointment is effective July 1, succeeds Berley Winton, who recently became director of the U. S. Regional Poultry Research Laboratory at East Lansing, Michigan.

Drought Relieved
In East; Continues
In South

According to the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, general rains of the week in the States bordering on the west bank of the Mississippi River and also in Northern States to the eastward either entirely relieved the drought situation for the time being, or brought temporary relief to those localities where the amounts were lighter. In general, the outlook is much better than a week ago, although follow-up rains will be required soon in most sections and the amounts were inadequate in some places, especially from Pennsylvania northward and northeastward. While precipitation in the Northeastern States has been scanty this spring, crops there were less affected, because of relative lateness, than in central and southern sections. The recent rains will benefit cultivated and truck crops and revive pastures, but spring-seeded grains and hay crops have been permanently affected from the central Mississippi Valley eastward, although oats will improve in most places. On the other hand, south of the Potomac and Ohio Valleys, except locally, severe drought continues and crops are becoming increasingly affected, with a serious power shortage reported in some sections. Pastures, sweet potatoes, tobacco, and truck crops are the principal sufferers and cotton to a less extent. West of the Mississippi River moisture is generally ample, but with damaging local rains in the upper Mississippi Valley and southwestern plains; in parts of Iowa the weekly amounts ranged up to more than 11 inches. Very beneficial rains occurred in the northern Great Plains and the Pacific Northwest.

New Zealand
Aids Meat Men

From Wellington, New Zealand, June 3, a New York Times dispatch says that Minister of Agriculture James G. Barclay told the nation's farmers Monday that the policy of the government was to get behind any industry that might be affected, as the meat industry, by British rationing. Aid to the meat industry, he said, would cost 5,000,000 pounds to store 100,000 tons of meat and to can 35,000 tons of mutton.

Food Prices
Stir Unrest
In France

From Vichy, June 3, a New York Times dispatch says that the French press has lately criticized the Vichy government's inability to control prices of foodstuffs, and some of the papers go so far as to say that, unless prices are controlled, there will be a great wave of social unrest in unoccupied France. Alluding to this, the Vichy newspaper Progres says that the measures to which the administration has recourse "are very old and always have failed in the past," and it adds that "we are convinced that many highly placed officials act against their own convictions when they sign lists of prices and order them to be applied."

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Section 1

June 5, 1941.

WICKARD DISCUSSES BRITISH FOOD NEEDS

From Washington, June 4, a New York Times dispatch says that Secretary Wickard, at his Wednesday press conference, said: "We are in a pretty good position to meet British needs for everything except dairy products, and that is merely a matter of getting the products into the proper form. American consumers will not be asked to deny themselves, except possibly of cheese, which we can give up better than anything else. . . The whole thing comes down to a matter of shipping facilities." Commenting on the report that the "first" American food ship reached England last week, the Secretary said that was "probably the first ship to reach a certain port." American food arrivals in Britain were even more encouraging this week than last, he added.

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WICKARD URGES RISE IN EVAPORATED MILK, CHEESE OUTPUT

The USDA Wednesday made public a letter from Secretary Wickard to M.L. Wilson, Director of Extension, in which the Secretary points out the need for greater output of cheese and evaporated milk. He says that "recent information indicates that, while there appears to have been a satisfactory increase in total milk production, the current rate of producing milk for cheese and for evaporated milk is considerably below that necessary to furnish sufficient quantities of these two products for Lend-Lease purchases and for our people as well. . . On the basis of anticipated requirements, cheese production should be increased by about one-third and evaporated milk production by about one-fourth..." Similar letters will be sent to the AAA Administrator and heads of other USDA bureaus which have field staffs.

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COMMITTEE FAVORS PARITY PRICES ON LEASE-LEND FOOD

From Washington, June 5, a New York Times dispatch says that the Banking and Currency Committee of the House Wednesday reported favorably on a bill containing an amendment inserted only Tuesday by the farm group which would guarantee to American farmers 85 percent of parity prices for all commodities exported to Britain under the lease-lend program. The bill has as its main purpose the increase of the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation by \$1,250,000,000 and extension of that agency's life until 1946.

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300 Indicted In
Anti-Food
Monoply Drive

The Washington Times-Herald, June 5, says that the Justice Department Wednesday night reported that nearly 300 firms and individuals have been indicted in the nation-wide drive to prevent unwarranted increases in the cost of major items in the family food budget. These include the 194 distributing agencies indicted at San Francisco Tuesday. Federal grand juries, sitting in San Francisco, New York, Philadelphia, Denver, Hartford, Dubuque and Washington thus far have returned indictments against food processors, commission merchants, organized produce exchanges, truckers, and wholesale and retail distributors.

Food Traders
Hike Prices,
Army Charges

The AP, June 5, says that the War Department, saying that there was necessity "to eliminate the harmful effects of speculative activity" in canned food stocks, made a formal request Wednesday for suspension of the Walsh-Healey public contracts law so that Army canned food orders might be placed directly with the canners. The exemption request was accompanied by a memorandum asserting the Army's belief that operations of speculators had affected the price as much as 40 percent on the type of canned foods which the Army heretofore has been purchasing from dealers and wholesalers.

Move Made To
Help 70,000
Farm Tenants

From Washington, June 4, the AP says that a \$350,000,000 Government insurance fund to aid an estimated 70,000 farm tenants in becoming land owners was recommended by the Senate Banking Committee. Legislation authorizing the Government to insure mortgages on farms purchased by tenants was attached as a rider to a bill already passed by the House. This bill adds \$1,100,000,000 to the present limits on home purchase mortgage insurance by the Federal Housing Administration. The present limitation is \$4,000,000,000. The program would be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Farm Security Administration.

Carriers Found
Ready To Move
Winter Wheat

From Wichita, Kansas, June 4, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that L. M. Betts, manager of the car service division of the Association of American Railroads, reported Wednesday that movement of the winter wheat crop now beginning finds the railroads with a larger supply of cars on hand than a year ago. He expressed confidence that the carriers can meet the test of huge traffic volume successfully.

Eperythrozoonosis
In U.S. Cattle

In The North American Veterinarian, June, John C. Lotze and Marvin J. Yiengst, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, write on "Eperythrozoonosis" in Cattle in the United States."

Living Cost Rose From Washington, June 4, a New York Times
3.1% In 13 Months dispatch says that, according to the Bureau of
Labor Statistics, the cost of living in 35 large
American cities, which stood at 99.1 of the 1935-39 average in March,
1940, had risen to 102.2 at the end of last month. The index is
based on the prices of 198 goods and services bought by wage earners
and lower-salaried clerical workers.

Urges French To From Vichy, June 4, the UP says that Lucien
Breed Rabbits Audidier, director of the Agriculture Ministry's
secretariat, said Wednesday that rabbit breeding
is the only solution to France's distressing meat shortage. He said
the breeding of swine, cattle and sheep had been developed as far as
possible with the available amount of feed.

John Buntin To Appointment of John L. Buntin of Orlando,
Transportation Florida, as transportation specialist in the
Post In AMS Agricultural Marketing Service, was announced
Wednesday by the USDA. In this capacity he
assumes the duties of the late James G. Cross, who had been identified
with the collection of transportation statistics in the Department
for 22 years prior to his death on November 22, 1940.

Futures Trading Futures trading in cotton aggregated 5,678,000
In Cotton Up bales during May, the highest for any month since
Sharply In May September 1939, the Commodity Exchange Administration
of the USDA reported Wednesday. The volume in May
1940 was 4,338,400 bales. Trading on the New York Cotton Exchange
during the past month was 4,185,200 bales, an increase of 76 percent
compared with April. The volume on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange
was 1,491,500 bales, an increase of 118 percent. Trading in cotton
futures on the Chicago Board of Trade was 1,600 bales.

Futures Trading Continuing the uptrend of recent months,
In Grains futures trading in grains on the Chicago Board of
Increases In May Trade aggregated 679,006,000 bushels in May, an
increase of 22 percent compared with April, accord-
ing to Tuesday's USDA monthly statement by the Commodity Exchange
Administration. The volume in May this year, however, was 30 percent
lower than in May 1940, which did not include soybeans. Of the total
trading last month, wheat accounted for 424,092,000 bushels, an
increase of 24 percent compared with April; corn 75,160,000 bushels,
an increase of 38 percent; oats 18,443,000 bushels, an increase of
22 percent; rye 30,227,000 bushels, an increase of 7 percent; and
soybeans, 131,084,000 bushels, an increase of 11 percent.

BAE Reports On Cotton Situation It is now estimated that the world agricultural cotton crop for the 1940-41 season will be approximately 29.7 million bales produced from 75-1/2 million acres. This production estimate is 800,000 bales, or 2.8 percent, larger than the estimate for the preceding season and 1.3 million bales above the average for the period 1930-39. With the exception of 1936 and 1937, this is the largest production on record. The largest absolute gains over 1939-40 occurred in the United States which increased 749,000 bales or 6.3 percent; India which rose 705,000 bales or 17.0 percent; and China which gained 471,000 bales or 25.0 percent. Russia which had a decline in production of 1 million bales or 25 percent, and Argentina where the reduction is 135,000 bales or 37 percent, show the largest losses from last season's level. The 1940-41 acreage of cotton is estimated at 75-1/2 million acres, an increase of 3-1/2 million (4.9 percent) over 1939-40. The harvested acreage of cotton in the United States in 1940 was 23,861,000 acres. This was slightly larger than in 1939 but 24 percent below the 1930-39 average. In India the 1940-41 acreage was 1-1/2 million acres (7 percent) above that of the preceding year.

Black Walnut Yields Highest Priced Timber

The native American black walnut continues to yield the highest priced timber in the U.S., the USDA reports in its annual summary by the Forest Service on stumpage and log prices. Black walnut logs brought an average price of \$86.21 per thousand board feet for all States, although one purchase at a price in excess of \$200 was reported. Average prices for all hardwoods, including black walnut in log sales reported, were \$20.57, and for softwoods \$13.30 per thousand board feet. Stumpage or standing timber sales averaged \$2.48 for softwoods and \$5.87 for hardwoods. Prices of standing timber and logs as in previous years, the summary indicates, are higher as they are nearer to districts of largest wood products consumption.

Futures Trading In Fats And Oils Down During May

The volume of futures trading in cottonseed oil reported to the Commodity Exchange Administration for May was 557,430,000 pounds, a decrease of 11 percent compared with April, the USDA said Wednesday. On the New York Produce Exchange trading in cottonseed oil totaled 512,940,000 pounds, compared with 581,580,000 in April; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, 44,490,000 pounds, compared with 42,180,000. There was no trading on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Suggestions On Increasing Egg Production

The U.S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, June, contains suggestions from the University of Maryland poultry department for increasing egg production with the greatest economy to the producer. These recommendations are in line with Secretary Wickard's recent announcement concerning the nation-wide drive to increase egg production during the next year and a half.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXI, No. 48.

Section 1

June 6, 1941.

1941 WHEAT LOAN PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

A 1941 wheat loan program based on the recently enacted 85 percent of parity loan law was announced today by the USDA. Wheat producers in the national referendum on marketing quotas May 31 voted in favor of the quotas by a majority of 80.8 percent and under the law the 85 percent of parity loan is mandatory when quotas are approved. Loans for 1941 rye and barley also were announced. The wheat loan rate is based on the July 1 parity price for wheat, and the Department estimates that 85 percent of parity on that date will represent an average national loan rate to farmers of approximately 98 cents a bushel. Since wheat harvesting is under way in some sections of the country and will reach considerable volume in the next week or two, the loan is announced now in order to give producers in the early wheat areas the same advantages producers in the later areas will have. "The loan," said Secretary Wickard, "is one part of the wheat program that wheat farmers have used and can continue using to protect their income and provide orderly marketing of abundant supplies during the present emergency period. With farm loan values averaging about 98 cents a bushel for the Nation, and 1941 wheat parity and conservation payments amounting to 18 cents, the program cooperator will receive a total return approximately equal to the parity price. In other words, wheat farmers this year are going to reach their goal of parity for the first time since the farm depression hit American agriculture in the early 20's."

FARM GROUPS STATE POLICY ON DEFENSE PROGRAM

From Chicago, June 5, a New York Times dispatch says that a statement of public policy on the relation of agriculture to the national defense program was issued Thursday by representatives of the country's three leading farm groups, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. On behalf of 3,000,000 farm people, the statement pleaded for national unity and demanded maximum efforts by all groups toward all-out production to meet the present emergency without any stoppage or interference because of industrial disputes. Other demands seek equal recognition of agriculture with labor and industry in national defense agencies; "a fair economic balance between farm prices, industrial prices and the wages of labor" and a tax program with a broad base.

Farmers Offer
Land To Army

From Camp Forrest, Tennessee, June 5, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that Lieutenant Colonel George R. McElroy, rents and claims officer of the Second Army, has disclosed that 3,496 central Tennessee landowners, most of them farmers, have placed no restrictions whatever on the use of their land. Colonel McElroy was pleased that only four out of 3,500 landowners refused use of their property. He reported that some owners even sought him out to protest that they had not been asked to make their land available, when all around them were neighbors who had signed up.

Vichy Reports
Hitler-Stalin
Deal On Wheat

From Vichy, June 5, the AP says that reports received in diplomatic circles Thursday said Adolf Hitler and Josef Stalin at a secret meeting had agreed on a far-reaching European-African collaboration scheme in which the Russian Ukraine would undertake to step up wheat production to see that all Europe has bread. These reports said only that the German and Russian leaders had agreed on an unstated time and place on the basic arrangement, and that the Ukraine would make up any deficit in the wheat production of France, French North Africa and Hungary.

Nutritional Drive
Backed By Bakers

From Chicago, June 5, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that L.J. Schumaker, president of the American Bakers Association, Thursday pledged continued support in the national nutritional drive. He expressed gratification over the progress made at the recent National Nutrition Conference in Washington. "In this program," he said, "the baker and the miller are taking an important and an early part. Enrichment of bread and flour with the vitamins and minerals recommended by science, in the manners recommended by science, is the first big, practical step in the program, in terms of actual food on the consumer's table."

Huge Army Beef
Bids To Be
Opened - June 23

From Chicago, June 5, the AP says that the Quartermaster Corps office said Thursday that bids on 6,000,000 pounds of domestic and South American corned beef for the Army will be opened on June 23. Bids on the South American product are described as "alternate bids." If the army does not obtain the quality, quantity and price it desires on the domestic product, the alternate South American bids then will be considered, officials said.

Cotton Stamp
Extensions

The USDA Thursday announced the extension of the Cotton Stamp Plan to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and to Imperial, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.

Wheat Down
In Chicago

From Chicago, June 5, the AP says that small hedging, profit taking and liquidation sales lowered wheat prices fractionally Thursday, when props supporting the market the past three sessions weakened due to a letup in baking and milling demand. Traders said weakness of soybeans helped to unsettle wheat. Many blamed the market's lack of support on unwillingness of commercial and professional interests to extend positions because of uncertainty as to how much new grain will flow into trade channels as harvest proceeds. The quota system is expected to delay movement of new grain, and as long as prices remain substantially below loan rates, much of the crop is expected to be held under seal or at private risk, with growers, millers and elevators probably willing to carry unhedged stocks. Wheat closed $1/8 - 1/2$ cent lower than Wednesday.

British To
Ration Eggs

From London, June 5, the UP reports that Lord Woolton, food minister, announced Thursday that eggs would be placed on the list of rationed foods on June 14, when "a more equitable basis for the distribution of all home-produced eggs" is to go into effect. Woolton announced at the same time that offals, such as liver, kidney and heart, would be released from rationing, beginning Monday, for the summer months. This was regarded as a minor concession, since offals amount to less than 5 percent of the weekly meat diet.

Wisconsin Cheese
Replacing Imports

From Madison, June 5, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and U.S. Departments of Agriculture announced Wednesday that the record production of Italian cheese in Wisconsin last year was nearly equal to the total U.S. imports of cheese from Italy in 1940. The U.S. imports of Italian cheese dropped nearly 10,000,000 pounds from the 23,827,000 pounds imported in 1939. In 1932 about 50 times more cheese was imported from Italy by the U.S. than the amount of Italian cheese made in Wisconsin that year.

Texas Cannery To
Avoid Increased
Tomato Output

From McAllen, Texas, June 5, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that a small tomato crop in the lower Rio Grande Valley and rigid requirements imposed by the FSCC will probably cause most Texas tomato canners to limit production of canned tomatoes this season, according to R.J. St. Clair, president of the South Texas Cannery Association. Commenting on the Government's call for an increase of 15,000,000 cases over last season's pack, Mr. St. Clair pointed out that crop conditions, plus increased operating costs and the added cost of export cartons, in addition to warehouse charges, had made increased tomato packing unattractive to many canners in that territory.

Bread Riots
Staged In
Istanbul

From Ankara, Istanbul, June 5, the UP says that riots broke out in front of bakeries in Istanbul Thursday for the second consecutive day because of a bread shortage attributed to faulty distribution methods. Striving to control the unrest, the government announced that, effective today (June 6) all bread in Turkey must consist of 50 percent wheat, 30 percent barley and 20 percent rye. The government has been making strong efforts to economize on all consumption of wheat in order to preserve a reserve supply in the present unsettled conditions.

82,068 Acres To
Be Added To
National Forests

Approval for the final purchase or exchange of 82,068 acres for national forest purposes was announced Thursday by John E. Burch, secretary of the National Forest Reservation Commission. The commission meeting Wednesday, also approved establishment of a new national forest purchase unit in western Tennessee to be known as the "Forest of Discovery" in commemoration of DeSoto's arrival at the Mississippi river in 1541. The area is to include 319,900 acres of which 167,700 acres eventually will be acquired. Purchases given approval were in 23 States, involved an expenditure of \$247,930 and included 287 tracts of potential forest land at an average price of \$3.83 an acre. Fourteen tracts containing 12,716 acres in Utah will be acquired—from forest receipts of \$36,565—in foothill and mountain areas neighboring the Cache, Uinta and Wasatch national forests to aid in controlling floods and erosion that have threatened to destroy farms, homes and other property in the valleys below.

FSA Awards Contract
For Defense Homes

The USDA Thursday announced that the Farm Security Administration has awarded a contract for the construction of 152 defense housing units at Greenbelt, Md. — the first of 1,000 such units — to J.A. Johnson Construction Company of Brooklyn, N.Y. The amount of the successful bid was \$538,836, or an average of \$3,545 per unit. The unit cost includes complete plumbing, connections with existing sewer and water mains, heating system, electric wiring, driveways, and sidewalks. Cooking stoves and refrigerators were not included in the contract. The contractor expects to complete the job in 120 days.

Blue Stamp Food
Buying In April
Totals \$9,577,000

Blue food stamps added \$9,577,000 worth of farm products in April to the diets of 3,828,000 members of families eligible to receive public assistance, the USDA announced in its monthly report on the Food Stamp Plan. During April families taking part in the Food Stamp Plan used blue stamps—which increased their expenditures for agricultural products approximately 50 percent—as follows: 14 percent for butter; 14 percent for eggs; 31 percent for pork products; 15 percent for flour and other cereals; 13 percent for fruit; and 13 percent for vegetables.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

June 9, 1941.

PURDUE CONFERS LLD ON WICKARD

Secretary Wickard.

From Lafayette, Indiana, June 8, the AP says that Purdue University conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws Sunday on He graduated from Purdue in 1915.

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BILL BEING WRITTEN TO MAKE PARITY AID OF 85% PERMANENT

The New York Journal of Commerce, June 8, says that a new general farm bill which would make the 85 percent parity loan program a permanent part of the farm program during the present emergency, and providing changes in the marketing quota provisions of existing law to ease administration is under preparation for recommendation to Congress by the USDA. The measure may be offered at an early date, it was reported, with an effort made to obtain its enactment this year so that it can be on the statute books and thoroughly understood by farmers and other groups before the time for planting next year's crops.

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BRITISH SEEN MISINFORMED ON U.S. MILK SUPPLY

The New York Times, June 9, says that Col. B. F. Castle, president of the Milk Industry Foundation, pointed out Sunday that the appeal for reduced milk and cream consumption in the U. S. to aid Britain, made last week by British Food Minister Lord Woolton, "indicates a misunderstanding of the milk situation here." Colonel Castle suggested that Lord Woolton did not realize that present American consumption of milk and cream would not interfere in any way with plans to give England all possible dairy foods. "General adoption of Lord Woolton's plan would set us back considerably in the progress made toward the national goal of greater use of milk by American families," he asserted. "Only 30 percent of the milk produced in the U. S. is used for household consumption in cities and villages. Inventories of dairy products are larger than a year ago."

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ARGENTINA REDUCES PRICE OF STACKED CORN SHARPLY

From Buenos Aires, June 8, the UP says that the Government Cereals Control Board announced Sunday that stacked corn will be sold at 1 peso (approximately 23.1 cents U.S.) per ton, compared to the former price of approximately 50 pesos (about \$11.55). Stacked corn can be used as feed or fuel.

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Wheat Movement
By Rail To Start

The New York Journal of Commerce, June 9, says that railroads are in readiness to handle the winter wheat crop which is expected to start moving this week from Texas, Oklahoma and Southern Kansas, J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, declared Sunday. The seven principal railroads in that section now have more than 21,000 surplus box cars on storage tracks immediately available for use. By the time the movement starts this week the railroads in that region will have approximately 25,000 available box cars on hand.

British School
Children Rallied
For Harvest

From London, June 8, the AP says that British agriculture appealed to school children as volunteers Sunday to harvest this year's expected bumper crops from increased acreage and make up for the diversion of labor into the war effort. The Ministry of Agriculture said that the Board of Education has asked "local education authorities to facilitate the employment of school children within the limits permitted by law by fixing holidays to fit with local agricultural needs. No relaxing of laws to protect children's health and welfare was authorized."

USDA Announces
Corn Policy

Secretary Wickard announced Saturday that liquidation of corn stocks held by the Commodity Credit Corporation in terminal, sub-terminal, and steel bin storage would be handled in such a manner as to assure livestock, dairy and poultry producers ample feed supplies at fair prices. This in turn will help assure sufficient livestock, dairy and poultry products for domestic consumers and aid to Britain under the Defense Program. The Department recently announced the concentration of considerable corn in Eastern points to be kept available for sale to farmers and feed concerns serving farmers. Government-owned corn will be offered for sale into consumption channels at a Chicago basic price for No. 2 yellow, at between 69 cents and 75 cents. Differentials applicable to points other than Chicago now in effect will remain approximately the same. For the present minimum release prices on steel bin and country elevator stored grain will remain at 65 cents per bushel.

Food Stamp
Extensions

The USDA announced Friday that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to Springfield and the rest of Clark County, Ohio and to the rest of Rock Island County, Illinois. The plan is already in effect in a part of the county consisting of five townships.

BAE On World
Sugar Situation

The world sugar market situation for the 1940-41 marketing year is dominated by the continued inability of Great Britain, the largest buyer of sugar in the free world market in ordinary times, to take any considerable quantity of sugar from its usual foreign sources of supply (Cuba, Peru, etc.). In view of this factor and the blockade of Europe generally, the price of raw sugar f.o.b. shipping points in American exporting countries has declined to the relatively low level of .75 cents per pound. The world supply of sugar for the 1940-41 marketing year is indicated to total 42.3 million short tons, raw value, the largest supply on record. It is about 1.8 million tons larger than the previous record large supply available last year (revised estimate) and about 3.7 million tons larger than the supply 2 years ago.

Cotton
Prices Up

Cotton prices strengthened through most of the week, reports the USDA. Activity in spot markets decreased considerably but the volume of reported sales was unusually large for this time of year. Exports for the week were smaller than for the previous week. Domestic mill inquiries for old crop shipment were fewer but those for fall and winter deliveries increased. The recent record high level of domestic mill activity was apparently well maintained during early June. Sales of cloth and yarn increase substantially and were largely for deferred delivery, since sales for delivery in the near future were difficult to obtain. Rainfall was again heavy in the western half of the belt and mostly very light in the eastern half where rain is badly needed. In general, the weather was unfavorable in most parts of the belt.

Truck Crops
Hit By Drought

During the last half of May a large part of the commercial truck crop areas of the country, comprising a belt stretching from Mississippi and Florida to New England, and westward through Ohio, Indiana, and parts of Illinois, was in the grip of a severe drought that retarded growth and reduced prospective yields of most truck crops. Strawberries, snap beans, beets, cucumbers, cabbage, early potatoes, and green peas received a severe setback in these areas. During the past week the drought in the Midwest and over most of the eastern areas was broken by general rains though in the Southern States only scattered showers were received.

CCC Reports On
1940-41 Cotton
Loans

The Department of Agriculture announced today that through May 31, 1941, loans outstanding on 1940-41 crop cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and lending agencies aggregate \$60,042,903.74 on 1,241,945 bales.

Emergency
Forage Crops
Allowed

To offset the effects of drought conditions which have threatened or seriously affected the entire eastern part of the United States, Secretary Wickard Friday announced farm program changes to provide for greatly increased plantings of emergency forage crops. At the same time he called attention to the need for plantings of summer gardens and canning crops to offset the losses and reduced yields from early plantings. "I have asked all agencies of the Department of Agriculture," he said, "to use their facilities to meet the problems created by the drought. The damage caused by the drought calls for immediate action. Hay, pasture and early vegetable crops have been damaged to such an extent in much of the east that even with good rains this month yields will be substantially below normal. The recent rains, however, which have been general over the area affected from Virginia and Kentucky northward will help insure the success of new plantings to offset the damage that has been done. A preliminary survey indicates adequate seed supplies for this purpose."

USDA Extends Time
On Cotton
Exports Program

The USDA announced Friday that the final date for exporting cotton products under the 1940-41 Cotton Products Export program has been extended from October 31, to December 31, 1941. The 1940-41 program, to encourage the export of cotton products manufactured from cotton grown in the United States, was begun by the Surplus Marketing Administration July 1, 1940. Cotton products, to be eligible for export payment, must have been sold for export or delivered for export on or before June 30, 1941. Sales and deliveries of cotton products under the program, as of May 31, 1941, amounted to the equivalent of about 523,000 bales of lint cotton, an increase of approximately 30 percent over the like period of last year under the 1939-40 program, excluding card strips and spinnable waste in both cases. However, the actual exportation of cotton products under the 1941 program has not kept pace with the increased rate of sale, due to the scarcity of shipping space occasioned by war and delays in obtaining deliveries of cotton goods from manufacturers.

Vitamin B-1 Fed
To Plants Through
Treated Sticks

Science News Letter, June 7, says that vitamin B-1 is conveniently supplied to plants by sticks of green wood, impregnated with the vitamin. These are thrust into the soil close to the roots. Every time the plant is watered, the vitamin is released.

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Section 1

June 10, 1941.

EVANS SPEAKS ON FUTURE OF AAA

R. M. Evans, Administrator of the AAA, spoke this morning (June 10) at the Annual National AAA Conference in Washington. In closing, Mr. Evans said: "And so I see the Triple-A of the future as an organization guarding farm prices and income, guarding the land for the farmer and the nation, organizing supplies for the good of the nation, modifying the trend to large-scale farming, promoting shifts to economic sized farms, improving the lot of all who farm, and helping bring about increased consumption so essential to the functioning of our economic system. It is our means of helping our generation to build the kind of world we want. I see the Triple-A of the future as a great force for the preservation of democracy. In my opinion Triple-A will be one of the chief means of keeping America on the right track during the next few years. Ours is a grave responsibility. We can only rise to it by facing the facts, and by acting. Let us not be afraid of the future; and let us always be an action agency."

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U.S. FARM EXPORTS TO CUBA ADVANCED

The New York Journal of Commerce, June 10, says that Cuba took 20 percent by volume of our total exports of agricultural products in the first quarter of 1941, according to a trade analysis released Monday by the Cuban Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council. This analysis shows that American farm, factory, mine and forest products shipped to Cuba during the first three months of this year amounted to 414,640 tons with a value of \$25,776,000. The figures represent a tonnage increase of 18.3 percent and a dollar increase of 16.4 percent over the corresponding returns for the first quarter of 1940.

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ARGENTINA TO CURB CERTAIN IMPORTS

From Buenos Aires, June 9, the UP says that the Office of Exchange Control, which will cease to exist after July 1 under the decree published Friday (June 6) re-establishing free exchange in Argentina, Monday issued a tentative list of articles which will remain under import restrictions despite the new measure. Most of the articles listed are American-made, but the restrictions do not apply to automobiles, formerly under strict import control. The abolition of exchange control is expected to result in a large increase of imports from the U.S. and in growing interchange of trade with all American nations.

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New York Food
Stamp Purchases
Reach New Peaks

The New York Herald Tribune, June 10, says that the New York Department of Welfare announced Monday that food stamps having a total value of \$1,075,041 were used in New York last week and that this was the largest weekly total since the stamp plan was put into effect throughout the entire city on March 3. The number of purchasers of stamps last week was 68,246.

Meat Sales At
Loss Charged
To Chains

The New York Times, June 10, says that charges that chain stores in New York State and elsewhere are using meat departments as the "loss leader" divisions to attract customers for groceries were voiced by members of the New York State Retail Meat Dealers Association at its annual meeting Monday. At the conclusion of the day's sessions the group adopted a resolution asking the national association to petition for a Federal Trade Commission investigation into alleged monopolistic practices in the chain retailing of meats. Officers of the organization alleged that chains lost more than \$5,000,000 in their meat departments last year, but were unable to make up the losses in groceries.

Wheat Up To Best
Since May, 1940

From Chicago, June 9, the AP says that buying orders accumulated over Sunday and inspired partly by rain that soaked some sections of the wheat belt where harvesters should be at work gave wheat prices here a quick advance of as much as 2 1/8 cents at the opening Monday. Thereafter the market labored within a range below early highs of \$1.03 1/8 for July delivery, \$1.05 for September and \$1.06 3/4 for December, best figures posted here since May, 1940. Profit taking encouraged by an 8-cent upturn since last month and independent weakness of corn, unsettled the market and at one stage prices came within 1/8 of Saturday's close.

Cut In Meat
Ration Hits
Vichy District

From Vichy, June 9, a New York Times dispatch says that in the Department for the Allier, in which Vichy is situated, the monthly meat ration for June was set Monday at one pound, 10 3/4 ounces, thus bringing home to the people the recent intimation that there is very little meat left in France--or, at any rate, little available in the unoccupied zone. As compensation, the meat tickets on the ration cards which are not honored at the butchers' will be exchanged for dried beans and peas, but only to the extent of about one-half pound in all. An optimistic press has begun singing the praises of the restrictions on the ground that they help the women to reduce and the men to rid themselves of liver complaint.

Cotton Prices
Set New Highs

Cotton futures advanced to new highs again Monday, setting the best prices witnessed here since April, 1937. The market was in new high territory throughout the day, selling at 16 to 22 points gain in the early dealings and closing steadily at 8 to 17 points net advance. Lows of 6 to 11 points again were recorded in the morning. Volume of dealings were substantial.

Surplus Seen
In Canadian
Cheese Production

From Ottawa, June 9, the CP says that continued gains in cheese production at a time when all surplus Canadian supplies are wanted for the United Kingdom were reported by the Department of Agriculture Monday for the week ended June 7. The continued gains in production have raised confidence in Canada's ability to provide at least 112,000,000 pounds of cheese to the United Kingdom before March 31, 1942. Encouraging additional production have been grants for high quality cheese paid by both the dominion and provincial governments.

Country Gentleman
Praises Wickard's
Farm Policies

"Sharp debate among farmers and farm leaders naturally has followed the recent announcement by the Administration of price-supporting policies. Some contend that the Government should have used its broad powers to establish still higher farm prices, while others believe it is wise in taking a moderate course. Country Gentleman has sharply condemned the efforts of consumer agencies to hold farm prices down to unprofitable levels. It continues to oppose any such attempts. But, in the present circumstances, it feels that Secretary Wickard's policies are sound. Conditions are not the same as during the other war, when there was a roaring demand for farm products. Now our capacity to produce exceeds the market for a number of our staples. Outside of meats, dairy and poultry products and some canned goods, not much increase in foreign takings is in sight. An arbitrary push-up of all farm prices could be justified only on the ground of matching wage and other price increases. It may become necessary, but it should be a later instead of a first resort." (Editorial in Country Gentleman, June)

Maple Products
Crops Curtailed

From Madison, Wisconsin, June 9, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Wisconsin's output of maple products this year was much below average and the U.S. crop was also smaller, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and the U.S. Departments of Agriculture. Weather conditions were unfavorable for a heavy flow of sap in most of the area producing maple products. For Wisconsin, estimates show that about 261,000 trees were tapped--46,000 less than a year ago. Approximately 34,000 gallons of syrup and 1,000 pounds of maple sugar were made this year.

Sugar Consumption
Estimate Increased

The USDA Monday announced an increase in the estimate of consumers' requirements of sugar for the calendar year from the estimate of 6,851,889 short tons, raw value, announced March 19, 1941, to 7,125,561 tons, an increase of 273,672 tons. The Sugar Act of 1937 directs the Secretary to make an initial determination of consumers' requirements in December for the following calendar year, and to make any necessary adjustments during the year. The initial estimate of 6,616,817 tons, was announced December 7, 1940, and the first 1941 revision was made on March 19. The Sugar Division of the AAA stated that the present revision follows receipt of complete official data on stocks, distribution or usage, and other factors for the first part of the year which the Secretary is required to take into consideration under the Act.

New Republic
On The Farm
Program

"One of the curious things about the 1941 farm legislation is that although Eastern interests and newspapers have gone all out to defeat it, it passed both houses of Congress with large majorities, in the Senate with only two dissenting votes. While on their financial pages, newspapers have been recording profits of aviation, railroad and steel companies, in their editorial columns they have called upon the farmer to share with labor whatever patriotic sacrifices were necessary for defense. What is more important, however, is that some men of good will are worried about the impact of the new farm legislation on food prices. Compulsory loan rates at 75% of parity will increase loan levels, but this does not necessarily mean a proportionate increase in consumer prices. The market had gradually anticipated this legislation. In addition, market prices may hang below the loan level. The Government's decision to support the price of pork, dairy and poultry products has been a much stronger market influence. Although it is true that food prices will go higher, the consumer is not being gouged by the farmer. So much for the consumer. From the farmer's point of view, this bill is no Treasury raid. He would prefer a sane world of foreign markets and no monopolies. Since he can't get it, he will take loans. There are some valid objections to our present farm program, but until a better plan is suggested, we can see none at all to making this one work well." (New Republic, May 26)

R.W. Phillips To
Head Genetics
Work In USDA

Dr. Ralph W. Phillips, head of the animal-husbandry department at the Utah State Agricultural College, has been appointed to direct animal-genetics investigations at the Beltsville (Md.) Research Center, the USDA announced Monday. He will start work on July 1. The position has been vacant since the resignation in March 1940 of Dr. W. V. Lamberth.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

June 11, 1941.

BANKHEAD TO OFFER PARITY LOAN BILL

From Washington, June 10, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Senator Bankhead (Dem., Ala.) announced Tuesday that he will soon introduce in the Senate legislation to continue the mandatory 85 percent of parity loan program throughout the period of emergency. The USDA is preparing a bill to make the loan program permanent and also to modify marketing quota provisions of the present law to ease administration and tighten control over production. The Senator indicated that he may sponsor the bill for the Department. Senator Bankhead also stated Tuesday that the cotton bloc has urged the Department to base the 85 percent parity loan for cotton on seven-eighths staple instead of fifteen-sixteenths staple as is the case now. He said that such a change would probably increase the price of cotton 25 points for the benefit of the growers.

RAINS CONTINUE TO FEED FLOODS IN MID-WEST

From Kansas City, Kansas, June 10, the AP says that downpours of rain continued to feed disastrous floods Tuesday in the Southwest and mid-West. Three days of violent weather have brought the death toll past thirty. Flood threats subsided somewhat in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri as rainfall slackened. High water retreated slowly in southwestern Iowa, but a menacing crest moved down the Des Moines River toward Ottumwa, in the southeast.

USDA FORESEES HUGE WHEAT CROP

The USDA reported Tuesday that conditions June 1 indicated a wheat crop of 910,699,000 bushels, larger than last year's 816,698 bushels and the 1930-39 average of 747,507,000 bushels. The estimate included 697,692,000 bushels of winter wheat and 213,007,000 bushels of spring wheat. Rye production was indicated as 44,828,000 bushels, oats as 1,117,419,000 bushels; barley as 318,054,000 bushels; peaches at 66,102,000 bushels and pears at 30,261,000 bushels. The report said that crop prospects, which were beginning to decline rapidly in late May, showed improvement in early June and now again appear rather generally favorable for most crops, although there are wide differences between regions.

Farm Labor
Shortage Grows
In New England

From Amherst, Massachusetts, June 10, a New York Times dispatch says that lack of farm labor is threatening New England's harvest. Recent rains have raised expectation of a good crop. Prices are more satisfactory than in decades. Since last August the general price level has advanced 7 percent, but farm prices have advanced 17 percent and costs have barely risen 3 percent. The draft and defense industries have so drained rural New England of its labor that worried farm organizations fear that when the harvest of seasonal vegetables and fruits begins they may be confronted with heavy losses in face of a first golden opportunity in years. A recent survey of the Massachusetts Rural Policy Committee showed that out of 723 men employed by 191 farms, some 20 percent of the workers had left; 18 percent for industrial occupation and 2 percent had been drafted into the armed forces.

Drought Cuts
Farm Labor
Demand In Md.

The Baltimore Sun of June 11 says that Maryland so far has weathered its farm labor shortage without any serious crisis, because of the curtailment of crops by the unusually dry spring, according to the report of the Maryland State Employment Service. Also the number of migratory laborers to the State was greater than anticipated.

REA Starts System
To Distribute
Defense Power

From Washington, June 10, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the REA has announced that the President has allotted, through REA, \$200,000 to permit construction to start on a cooperative transmission system to carry power from the Pensacola Dam to REA distribution cooperatives in four States. The new lines are necessary to provide power to develop zinc deposits, badly needed in national defense. The transmission system will make low cost power available to 15 member REA distribution cooperatives located in Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Emergency Castor
Bean Seed
Program Announced

The USDA Tuesday announced an emergency castor bean seed production program designed ultimately to furnish this country with a supply of adapted seed stocks in the event defense developments should make it expedient to increase domestic castor oil production in 1942. The program will be limited to 11 counties in the black-land area north and south of Dallas, Texas. It will be carried out in cooperation with the Texas Power and Light Company, which has most of the available adapted seed stocks and technical information which it has acquired in its experiments with castor beans as a possible new crop in the agricultural territory it serves. The company is donating the seed and the services of some of its technical personnel.

Wheat Prices
Slip Slightly

From Chicago, June 10, the AP says that prospects of clearing skies and fears that some of the hard winter wheat crop in the Southwest may have been damaged to such an extent that it would not grade high enough to qualify for Government loans led to a reaction in wheat futures Tuesday and prices closed fractionally lower than Monday. Final prices were $\frac{1}{4}$ to $5/8\phi$ under Monday's close.

Use Cotton
To Protect
Concrete

Use of cotton quilts in place of burlap sacks in curing and protecting fresh concrete may be the answer to the nation's cotton surplus problem, according to a June 10th UP dispatch from Phoenix, Arizona. The USDA urged the Arizona Highway Department to try the proposal on highway projects throughout the entire state.

Eggs Purchased
For England By
Agriculture

A Chicago June 10th AP dispatch states, that the USDA has purchased 26,000,000 dozen of eggs for shipment to England in powder form.

USDA Food
Purchases Week
Ending June 7

The USDA announced the purchase of the following food supplies during the week ending June 7: dried beans, 20,110,000 lbs.; lard, 9,377,264 lbs.; pork meat products, canned, 802,623 lbs.; pork meat products, cured and frozen, 1,940,000 lbs.; American cheese, 2,869,000 lbs.; evaporated milk, 110,000 cases; dry skim milk, 133,000 lbs.; shell eggs, 25,201 cases; frozen eggs, 1,379,030 lbs.; dried eggs, 145,000 lbs.; oranges, 46,200 boxes; concentrated orange juice, 47,925 gallons; canned tomatoes - futures, 392,640 cases; canned fish, 98,352 cases; corn sugar, 2,864,000 lbs.; dried prunes, 4,465,000 lbs.

Japanese Beetle
Disease Spread
Artificially

Artificial spread of the milky disease of Japanese-beetle grubs is being continued this year in a number of Eastern States, the USDA said today. The milky disease is harmless to human beings, animals, and plants, but in the spore stage, is fatal to a high percentage of Japanese-beetle grubs. This disease has been responsible to a considerable extent, for decrease in Japanese beetles in older infested areas. The Department, in cooperation with State agencies, is speeding up the natural spread of the disease by introducing it at various points in beetle infested areas. Except for certain Government-owned properties in Washington and elsewhere, Department distribution of the disease is not complete. More intensive distribution has been undertaken by several cooperating States, including Maryland, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey.

Writes On
Nation-Wide
Forestry Program

University of California.

In The Journal of Forestry, June, Howard Hopkins of Forest Service, writes on "A Nation-Wide Forest Program." The paper is followed by comments by Professor Myron Krueger, of the

Drought Broken
Over Large Areas

According to the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, rainfall during the last 2 weeks has effectively relieved drought conditions over a large area from the central Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, but in the Southeast and the extreme Northeast only local, temporary relief has been afforded. These latter areas include the northern portions of New York and New England, and the sections from southern Virginia and Tennessee southward. Since the first of June the Ohio and central Mississippi Valleys have had about twice to more than twice the normal rainfall, while from northern Texas northward most areas have had from two to four times the normal. However, for the same period, the amounts in the Southeast have ranged from only 28 per cent of normal in Georgia to about three-fourths of normal in North Carolina and Tennessee. In the southern Great Plains continued heavy rains have become decidedly detrimental, with washing and soil erosion extremely destructive in some areas, especially in Oklahoma; small-grain harvest is being further delayed and row crops are becoming weedy. West of the Plains conditions were generally favorable, although there was some hail damage in the Rocky Mountain area and more lodging of grain in the Pacific Northwest because of heavy rainfall.

Food Stamp
Extensions

The USDA announced today (June 11) that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to Burke and Divide Counties, North Dakota.

Prospects For
Green Peas

Late in May increasing attention was being focused on the 1941 pack prospects for green peas. Based on information gathered from processors by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the condition of the 1941 crop on June 1, prospects were slightly less promising than in 1940 on the corresponding date, but still better than the average for the preceding 10-year period. This year's prospects were particularly unfavorable in the important States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and Pennsylvania, where harvesting of early varieties got under way late in May. Hot weather in Ohio and Indiana also was making inroads in the prospective production, but in other Middlewestern and in the Far Western States, the favorable growing conditions of late May offset the unfavorable conditions of the East.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

June 12, 1941.

CROP INSURANCE MAY COVER COTTON

From Washington, June 11, a Baltimore Sun dispatch says that federal crop insurance Wednesday was extended by a 254-100 vote of the House to cover cotton. The program now goes back to the Senate, which approved it last month, for acceptance or rejection of an amendment providing for actuarial studies in anticipation of a further expansion of the insurance to cover corn. Some House members tried to include dairy crops, hay and tobacco in the actuarial surveys, but they lacked sufficient support to get them into the legislation.

COMMITTEE VOTES PARITY PRICE INVESTIGATION

From Washington, June 11, the UP says that the Senate Agriculture Committee Wednesday approved a resolution for an investigation of the parity price system, upon which most agricultural legislation is based. Government agencies would be requested to refrain from fixing prices on agricultural commodities pending the investigation. Senator Elmer Thomas (Dem., Okla.) sponsored the resolution directing the Agriculture Committee to undertake the investigation. The UP adds that the request to Government agencies to refrain from price fixing presumably referred to such actions as that by Leon Henderson, defense price coordinator, in fixing a maximum price for combed cotton yarn. The object of the resolution, its sponsors said, is to determine a more favorable yardstick for farm prices than the present parity system.

U.S. TO CONCEAL FIGURES ON EXPORTS

From Washington, June 11, the AP says that the Commerce Department announced Wednesday that "in the interest of national and hemisphere defense, the Department has decided to cease to publish detailed statistics concerning the country of destination of our exports." The forthcoming cotton report will omit the usual table showing to what countries cotton was exported in May.

DAIRY PRODUCTS RISE ON BRITISH AID DEALS

From Chicago, June 11, a New York Times dispatch says that continued heavy government buying to provision Great Britain sent butter, egg and cheese futures skyward on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Wednesday. Eggs went to peaks extending as long as pre-depression levels, butter advanced 3/4 cent a pound and cheese set a new high record in active trading.

Warns Against
Farm Expansion

From White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch, June 11, says that Charles J. Brand, executive secretary of the National Fertilizer Association, made an urgent plea that agriculture guard against a repetition of destructive expansion of agricultural activity during World War I. Brand reviewed the unhealthy boom following the previous war from which agriculture never has quite recovered. He hinted that similar chaos might exist again.

Chicago Lard
Prices Attain
New Highs

The New York Journal of Commerce, June 12, says that Chicago lard futures displayed a firm undertone throughout the session due to fairly active buying for speculative and trade account, influenced mostly by the strength in surrounding fats and oils. Prices finished slightly below the peak levels of the session due to scattered realizing prompted by the late reaction in grains. Final quotations were 12 to 15 points net higher.

Job Increase
In Year Put
At 3,250,000

The AP, June 12, says that the Federal Reserve Board said Thursday that "total non-agricultural employment has risen by about 3,250,000 persons since May, 1940, one of the largest 12-month increases on record." Agricultural employment was said to have changed only according to usual seasonal trends, but an additional 1,250,000 men had been taken out of the labor market by military enlistment or draft.

Big Wheat Crop
Forecast Chills
Pit, Cuts Prices

From Chicago, June 11, the AP says that the government's crop report, forecasting a large crop, chilled speculative buying in the grain market Wednesday and wheat prices dipped a cent a bushel at times. The report more than overshadowed recent wheat deterioration in parts of the Southwest due to excessive rain, soaking grain at harvest time, causing it to lodge, delaying field work and promoting rust spread. Wheat prices closed $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cent lower than Tuesday.

Cotton Prices
Still Rising

The New York Times, June 12, says that prices of all active deliveries on the New York Cotton Exchange, except the July and October positions, crossed the 14-cent level Wednesday as the market extended its advance. Closing quotations were up 16 to 22 points, increasing the gains for the four day movement to \$2.10 to \$2.40 a bale. The average price of 15/16-inch middling spot cotton at the ten designated Southern markets touched a new high for the season at 13.61 cents.

French Lose CropsIn Flood Of Rhone

From Vichy, June 11, a New York Times dispatch says that in the lower valley of the Rhone the bad weather is assuming catastrophic proportions at the very time when it was hoped that an ample supply of fruit and vegetables would offset the scarcity of other foodstuffs. In this fertile valley every square yard available had been sown or planted. In twenty-four hours the waters rising over many acres carried away all, including the potato crop. Ironically, the potatoes were lost because of an effort to obtain a heavier crop. Under powers given prefects in each area in France, it had been ordered that potatoes were not to be gathered in this area before June 20.

Brookings StudiesNazi Economy

The Washington Post, June 12, says that, according to a report by the Brookings Institution, a Nazi-controlled Europe would be far from economically self-sufficient. The area as a whole is similar to old Germany in respect to foreign trade, being a net importer of foods and raw materials and a net exporter of manufactured goods, but it would have to import substantially more materials than did Germany alone. The study contains detailed analyses of the movements of trade between the Nazi area and other nations and continents, and it is shown that this area buys a larger proportion of Western Hemisphere imports than any other country or continent.

BAE Reports OnWool Situation

Much of the 1941 wool clip has been marketed and is now moving from producing centers. Prices received by farmers this spring are about 30 percent higher than a year earlier and are higher than at any time since 1928-29. The small carry-over of domestic wools, prospects for a record mill consumption in 1941, and the uncertainty of shipping facilities for foreign wools are important factors in the higher prices for domestic wools this year. Unfilled orders for men's wear cloth reported in April were large enough to support a record rate of activity through the third quarter of 1941. It is expected that additional orders for army materials will be placed under the 1941-42 appropriation which becomes available July 1. If the rate of mill consumption reported in the first quarter of 1941 is maintained through the year, as now appears likely, consumption of apparel wool in 1941 will be about 450 million pounds, scoured basis. The largest consumption previously reported was 371 million pounds in 1918.

CCC ReportsOn 40-41 CottonLoans

The USDA announced Wednesday that through June 7, 1941, loans outstanding on 1940-41 crop cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and lending agencies aggregate \$55,549,184.81 on 1,146,010 bales.

Sugarcane
Hearings
Announced

The USDA Wednesday announced that public hearings will be held this month in Louisiana and Florida for the purpose of receiving evidence on fair prices for the 1941 crop of sugarcane and on wage rates for persons employed in the harvesting of that crop.

California Plants
Cork And Rubber

Cork trees from Spain and rubber bushes from Mexico are being cultivated in California State Experiment Station nurseries in Davis in an effort to replace supplies from abroad, diminished or threatened with total cut-off by disturbances overseas. During the coming autumn 10,000 cork oak seedlings will be distributed free to all persons presenting satisfactory evidence that they can plant and care for fifty or more trees. Experimental plantings in various parts of the State have already indicated that California's soil and climate are as suitable as those of Spain for the successful production of cork. (Science Service)

Only 14,000
Bighorn Sheep
Left In U.S.

Science News Letter, June 14, says that bighorn sheep are making their last stand in the West. There are only about 14,000 of them left, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reports. They are scattered through 12 states. There are two kinds of these animals. The Rocky Mountain bighorn count totals approximately 8,350, with heaviest populations in Wyoming, Colorado and Idaho. There are some 5,350 desert bighorns, centered mainly in California, Nevada and Arizona.

Meat - Inspection
Aspects Of
Trichinosis

In The Journal of The American Veterinary Medical Association, June, Benjamin Schwartz, of the Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, writes on "Meat-Inspection Aspects of Trichinosis."

June 1 Cold
Storage Report

Reports from cold storage warehouses and meat-packing plants to the USDA on June 1, 1941, indicate the following situation: Stocks of apples were reduced from May 1 by the equivalent of nearly 3-3/4 million bushels. Frozen vegetable holdings were reduced by 5-1/3 million pounds. Manufactured dairy products were increased materially, creamery butter by 38 1/2 million, and all cheese by 11 1/4 million pounds. Egg holdings were increased by better than 2 1/2 million cases of shell and 42 1/4 million pounds of frozen or a total case equivalent increase of 3-3/4 million. Stocks of all frozen poultry were reduced by 13-3/4 million pounds. All varieties with the exception of ducks and miscellaneous items indicated withdrawals from freezers.

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Section 1

June 13, 1941.

NEW YORK CITY
STAMP PLAN
RACKET EXPOSED

The New York Herald Tribune, June 13, says that it was estimated Thursday by investigators of the USDA and the District Attorney's office that nearly \$228,000 worth of food stamps have fallen into the hands of New York racketeers since March 1, when the plan was extended throughout the City. During the first three months of operation the sale of stamps in New York totaled \$7,600,000. Some 3 percent of the stamps have been illegally sold or traded. If permitted to go unchecked, the stamp racket would reach \$1,000,000 by the end of the year, it was estimated by Lawrence J. McKenna, Assistant District Attorney.

U. S. EXPORTS,
IMPORTS RISE
IN APRIL

The Commerce Department said Thursday that both exports and imports of American merchandise increased in April. Exports totaled \$364,000,000, the highest for any month since January 1940. Imports were \$288,000,000, the highest for any month since March 1937. (A.P.)

FARM LABOR
SHORTAGE IN
FAR WEST

Nate R. White, in the Christian Science Monitor, June 11, says that the "grapes of wrath" are turning sweet, and California, which once frowned upon "Okies" and "Arkies" and other migrant laborers, now welcomes them. The defense program is dissolving the problem. W. E. Spencer, of the California State Chamber, reported recently that agricultural labor shortages have occurred, and that an acute scarcity can be expected around harvest time. The Associated Farmers report similar alarm. The farm laborers are going into airplane and ship-building industries, becoming unskilled and then semiskilled laborers and receiving wages exceeding those paid on the farm. Oregon and Idaho farmers have not been able to supply their labor needs, and with offers of \$5 cash and 10 gallons of gasoline, or \$7 cash, or, in the case of sugar beet growers, \$15 cash, these farmers have pulled between 3,000 and 4,000 farm laborers across State borders.

AAA ProgramTo Allow MoreSoybeans For Oil

To avoid undue depletion of vegetable oil stocks and to insure ample supplies for defense as well as normal requirements, the USDA today (June 13) announced changes in provisions of the agricultural conservation program to encourage increased production of soybeans for oil. One revision in the AAA conservation program will enable farmers to increase their production of soybeans by harvesting in 1941 an acreage larger than the acreage harvested for beans in 1940 without incurring deductions in the payments on the farm. A second revision provides that in States having minimum acreage requirements of soil-conserving or erosion-resisting crops on each farm, instead of total soil-depleting allotments, soybeans grown for any purpose will be classified as an erosion-resisting crop under the revised program. Previously, soybeans from which the seed is harvested by mechanical means were not so classified.

Wallace WarnsThat Discord Is"Gift To Hitler"

The Washington Post, June 13, says that Vice President Wallace, speaking before the National Committee on Housing Emergency Thursday night, said that "the honeymoon of wartime prosperity will not last forever." He added: "The dictators are continually at work among us trying to stir up discord. National unity demands that the various housing agencies pull together as they have never pulled together before, for every disagreement among ourselves is a free gift to Hitler."

Cotton InstituteForms DivisionFor Research

The New York Herald Tribune, June 13, says that Claudius T. Muchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, announced Thursday the establishment of a division of cotton research and the appointment of John T. Wigington as first director. The division is being established at Clemson College, in South Carolina, and its purpose is to bring to the cotton industry the same scientific study as has been accorded to cotton substitutes. Mr. Wigington enters his new post from the Agricultural Marketing Service at College Station, Texas, where he has been in charge of the cotton fiber and spinning research laboratories.

Wheat RetreatContinues

From Chicago, June 13, the AP says that clearing skies in the Southwest, expected to permit resumption of harvest of the winter wheat crop, caused enough selling to continue the wheat price retreat in Chicago Thursday. Price losses were checked, however, by the high loan rate, which is 11 to 14 cents above current market figures, and by reports that private estimates of production in some areas drenched by heavy recent rains were being lowered. Wheat closed at or near the day's low point, 1/2 to 1 cent lower than Thursday.

Unit Planned Here
On Argentine Trade The New York Journal of Commerce, June 13, says that a sales promotion company to expedite the sales of Argentine goods in the U.S. will shortly be established in New York City. The company, known as Corporacion de Promocion Intercambia will have offices in New York and Buenos Aires and is expected to have a budget of some \$500,000 to carry on its promotional activities. The funds will be raised for the promotional work by a plan which amounts to a 5 percent tax on importers of certain Argentine goods.

Most British
Wool Shipments
Reach U. S. German air and sea forces destroyed only 56 consignments of woolen goods of a total of 2,540 shipments sent from the British Isles to the United States from the start of the European war until April 30 last, says the N. Y. Herald Tribune (June 13). These statistics were given by Sir Kenneth Lee, recently appointed representative in the United States of the Industrial and Export Council of the British Board of Trade.

Hunger in
Poland Reliable eye-witnesses say the Poles in German-occupied Poland are suffering acutely from hunger, according to a Stockholm telephone report in the N. Y. Times (June 13). The hunger is attributed by the informants to soaring prices and transport difficulties for civilian foodstuffs.

Cotton Prices
Decline The New York Herald Tribune, June 13, says that the advance in cotton halted Thursday, due to uncertainties regarding developments on price fixing and loan uncertainties, and final prices were 6 to 10 points lower.

Quick Frozen
Food Outlook With employment at record levels, national income rising rapidly, and public interest in nutrition as an integral part of American defense, the quick-frozen foods outlook for 1941 appears promising, says a report in the N.Y. Journal of Commerce (June 13). Demand, institutional and retail, has been improved by increasing industrial activities incident to defense and by expanding military population in the United States, at newly occupied bases in the Atlantic, and on the seven seas, it adds.

C.A.A. Leases
Weather Network Western Union Telegraph Company has leased to the Civil Aeronautics Administration a nationwide telegraph printing network for weather reporting, says the Baltimore Sun (June 13). Under a 3-year contract, Western Union will spend about \$167,000 to extend and supplement existing facilities to form the network.

Kentucky AreaEnlists USDA Aid

In announcing the start of active field work in a program for the rehabilitation of the Laurel Ranger District in the mountains of southern Kentucky, the USDA pointed out today (June 13) that the county officials and local school boards in the area have enlisted the active support and assistance of four agencies of the Department, each of which is undertaking its share of the coordinated program. The Laurel Ranger District is an area of approximately 650 square miles in the mountains of southern Kentucky, a part of the Cumberland National Forest area. The farm problems of the district are regarded by the Department as typical of those in several other areas formerly in forest but now listed as "cut over areas," with economic problems generally similar, populations usually larger than the present farm and labor resources can support, unemployment general, and relief loads heavy. USDA bureaus cooperating in the project are the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, the BAE and the Forest Service. Rehabilitation operations will be directed toward making it possible, where feasible, for a family to live and support itself on its present farm or in its present home through various forms of aid, and where conditions require more drastic measures, to relocate the family or to purchase and add sufficient nearby land to a given farm to make it pay. Other areas where there is need for similar rehabilitation work are to be found in the Lake States, the Ozarks, Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the Southern Appalachian country and other parts of the South. Conditions in these areas stem back to the "cut-out and get-out" destruction of virgin forests, and to subsequent attempts to farm land better suited to timber crops.

Billion KilowattHours Lost ByEastern Drought

The recent drought in the East resulted in the loss of about 1 billion kilowatt hours of electricity in May, says a UP report in the N.Y. Journal of Commerce (June 13). The loss was compensated for, however, by replacing the deficiency of hydro-electric power with energy generated by steam plants, according to the Geological Survey.

Food PriceIndex Gains

Wholesale grocery prices continued on the upward trend during May, according to the monthly index compiled for the National American Wholesale Grocery Association, says the N.Y. Journal of Commerce for June 13. The advance was more than double the usual increase during the month. The index for May at 90.8, recorded a rise of 2.6 percent over April, compared to the usual seasonal increase of a little less than 1 percent.

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Section 1

June 16, 1941.

FINANCE, TRADE CONSULTANTS APPOINTED

Twelve experts in research pertaining to finance and trade have been chosen by the Commerce Department to act as business consultants in the offices in the 12 Federal Reserve cities, says a report in the New York Times (June 16). The consultants will cooperate with business and civic organizations, with the 19 other field offices of the Department, and with the business and research departments of the colleges and universities of the areas. The 12 consultants meet in Washington today for an intensive training conference of 11 weeks, under Carroll L. Wilson, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

MEETING OF FOOD TECHNOLOGISTS

Fortification of everyday foods with vitamins is a subject uppermost in the minds of members of the Institute of Food Technologists, gathering at Pittsburgh today for their second annual conference. The opening session will be devoted to vitamin restoration and fortification, with Dr. R. M. Wilder of the Mayo Clinic discussing the subject as viewed by physicians. (New York Times, June 16)

RETAIL GROCERS CONVENTION

Advances in retail prices of foodstuffs are bound to occur in the next few months, but the rises will be moderate and occur in an orderly manner, officials of the National Association of Retail Grocers said last night, assembling for the opening today at Chicago of the association's 44th annual convention. Directors of the independent retailers' group yesterday pledged full cooperation with Federal authorities in seeing that price spiraling and runaway markets do not occur during the defense emergency. (New York Times, June 16.)

ELECTRIC POWER RATIONING

A U.P. report from Atlanta says utilities of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation in the Southeast begin today a rationing program calling for a one-third reduction in electric power consumption by industries not manufacturing defense materials. The allotment plan was adopted because drought has lowered sharply the water levels in storage lakes at hydroelectric dams.

Producers Await
Cotton Statement

Producers and millmen are looking for an announcement soon from the Department of Agriculture stating its policy in making cotton loans under the 85-percent parity program, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce (June 13). A bill permitting competitive bids for storage of cotton, while at the same time protecting interests of interior mills, has become so bogged down in Congress that there is little likelihood of its revival, the Journal says.

Farm Credit
Lesson For Banks

Commenting editorially on agricultural credit under the Farm Credit Administration, the Richmond Times Dispatch recently said "the Virginia Bankers Association has made a thorough study of the methods through which the Virginia production credit associations have gotten their business, and are preparing to take a few leaves from their books... Adventures in this field ought not to be limited to country banks only. It might be distinctly to the advantage of big city banks, if they would organize well-equipped agricultural departments, and send their emissaries into the countryside in search of good loan prospects. The green pastures are still inviting our banks, and they are showing a capacity to learn about the good values in farm credit."

U.S.-Argentine
Trade Talk

At the opening recently of the 78th Argentine Congress, Acting President Castillo reiterated his country's neutrality and claimed that trade negotiations between the United States and Argentina were proceeding "singularly satisfactorily," says an item in Newsweek (June 9). In cooperation with the Inter-American Economic Committee in Washington, negotiations have been started, he said, for the purchase and charter of idle ships in Argentine ports to prevent "economic isolation of Argentina."

Fluid Milk Prices
In City Markets

Contrary to the usual seasonal trend, fluid milk prices in all cities reporting changes in early June pointed upward, AMS reports. Greater demand for fluid milk and for milk to be used in evaporated milk and cheese, together with increasing labor costs, have been largely responsible for the rise. The dealers' average buying price for all cities reporting was \$2.29 for June 1941, compared with \$2.27 per hundredweight in May and \$2.18 for June 1940.

Karakul
Sheep In
Indiana

A flock of 38 head of Karakul sheep on a farm in Whitley County, Indiana, is attracting considerable attention, principally on account of the rarity of this breed, says an item in Indiana Farmers Guide (June 14). Because of the demand for this type of fur by the clothing trade and because the supply from Russia is cut off by the war, more attention is being centered on the raising of Karakul sheep.

Hay For
The South

Many southern farmers now are not only producing their own hay needs, but marketing hay as one of their main cash crops by producing better yields than average and realizing a greater return per acre than from cotton. Interstate Commerce Commission statistics, for the first six months of 1940, showed 45,836 tons of "hay and alfalfa" shipped into North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.--Edwin James, of the University of Georgia, in June Progressive Farmer

Boneless
Meat For
Britain

Expert meat boners are in demand nowadays, especially in South American meat-supplying countries. Arrangements have been made in Britain -- and this may apply eventually to United States shippers -- to have all fresh beef for shipment to England boned out 50 percent, and all manufactured pork 100 percent. In the case of mutton and lamb, boning is not practicable. (Butchers Advocate, June 11.)

New Zealand
Aid For
Meat Industry

Taking measures to follow Australia's lead in trying to develop markets outside of Europe for a growing food surplus caused by lack of available shipping to Great Britain and the Middle East, New Zealand's Supply Minister Sullivan recently predicted great trade stimulation because of the war, says Newsweek for June 16. Since at present, he said, it is difficult to transport food that many business houses over the world have ordered, the Government is anxious to help tide farmers over a lean period. Planned aid to the meat industry would cost about 5,000,000 pounds (\$16,250,000), 80 percent of which would go toward storing 100,000 tons of meat and the remainder to canning 35,000 tons of mutton.

Farm Employment
Down Slightly

Employment on farms throughout the United States increased a little more than usual during May, AMS reports. But the total number of persons so employed on the first of June was nearly a quarter of a million fewer than on June 1 last year. Unusual weather contributed to this situation, with longer hours and increased efficiency also playing a role in the distribution and utilization of agricultural workers throughout the country. Reports indicated that 11,649,000 persons were working on farms on June 1, 1941, an increase of 890,000 farm workers over a month earlier but 247,000 less than a year ago.

Artificial
Breeding Unit

Formation of an artificial insemination association to serve dairy farmers with Guernsey herds in northern Illinois was announced recently, says Prairie Farmer (May 31). The association is called the American Dairy Guernsey Associates of Northern Illinois.

Cash From
Sweet Gum

War conditions have made the gathering of sweet gum -- "storax" or "styrax," as the trade terms it -- a possible profitable crop for farm families favorably located, says the Progressive Farmer (Ga. - Ala. - Fla. ed.) for June. Sweet gum is used in medicines, pharmaceuticals, adhesives, incense, certain perfumes, and tobacco flavoring. Under normal conditions most sweet gum is imported from Asia with prices ranging in the past 2 or 3 years from 40 cents to \$3 a pound.

A Catalog Of
Defense Plans
And Problems

The Information Exchange on Education and National Defense, recently organized in the U. S. Office of Education as a clearing house for ideas and material, announces its first catalog. It lists 103 items which have been organized into 24 loan packets. Publications, posters, outlines, study units, pictorial booklets, reprints of magazine articles, all touching on some defense plan or problem, are listed in the catalog. A copy may be obtained from the Information Exchange on Education and National Defense, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Rehabilitation
In Missouri

A rehabilitation program for 1,274 rural families and 14 urban families in the unproductive regions of Mark Twain Forest (Missouri) is planned through cooperation of local people, the Forest Service, Extension Service, Farm Security Administration, Social Security Board and Bureau of Agricultural Economics, says a Columbia report in the Weekly Kansas City Star. The five agencies will cooperate in relocating families on productive lands or in maintaining them on a subsistence basis through employment, providing range and grazing permits and an educational program.

More Prosperity
In Forest Program

The Indiana Farmers Guide, in a recent editorial on the national program for forest lands, says "according to the Forest Service, the experience and data gathered during the last 30 years in this country, and during the last few centuries in other countries, fully justify a national program for forest lands that will, to a large degree, underwrite a more prosperous life in regions where the soil is too poor and not needed for cultivated crops. Such a national program could also furnish creative employment for hundreds of thousands of men who might otherwise be left adrift after the war."

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Section 1

June 17, 1941.

FIRST U.S. MAPPING CONGRESS

Mapping a changing world is one of the chief topics of discussion at the first National Congress on Surveying and Mapping which opened in Washington yesterday afternoon. More than 100 representatives of the Government and private organizations are participating in a 3-day session in the Department of Commerce auditorium. Included in the talks will be mapping and survey problems of Pan-American States. Among the talks yesterday was one by Marshall S. Wright of the Department. (Washington Post.)

CANNED-FOOD PRICE FIXING CHARGED

Sixty-nine persons, firms, and organizations were indicted yesterday by a Federal jury investigating food prices, says a Chicago report in the Washington Post. The defendants included 21 canning companies and 3 national canned-pea marketing associations. They were accused of conspiring to fix prices for canned peas in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act.

4-H CLUB CAMP, EXHIBIT

A special exhibit in connection with the 15th annual national 4-H club camp starting in Washington tomorrow is 4-H Clubville in the Department patio. The exhibit will be open until June 30 from 8:15 to 4:00. It shows achievements of nearly 1 1/2 million 4-H boys and girls. The camp will be attended by 173 delegates from 43 States and Alaska.

SCHRAM URGES STABLE PRICES

Emil Schram, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, yesterday at Chicago called on the retail credit men of the country to work for stable prices and to hold down consumer purchases on time, as national defense measures. Addressing the convention of the National Retail Credit Association, Schram, who is also president-elect of the New York Stock Exchange, urged price stability and protection of national credit. (AP)

HAWAIIAN FOOD STORAGE

An AP dispatch from Honolulu says plans for the construction of a huge food storage tunnel on Oahu Island, which in emergency could be used as an air-raid shelter, were disclosed yesterday by Army officials. The tunnel would be 600 feet long and equipped with cold storage and ventilation facilities, with storage capacity of at least 15,000 tons of food.

Vitamins
In Food

Unrestricted and indiscriminate use of vitamins was criticized yesterday by Dr. R. M. Wilder, speaking at the opening session of the Institute of Food Technologists at Pittsburgh. He declared that our national goal along the nutrition front should be to restore to basic foods the vitamins lost in processing, rather than trying to improve on nature by putting vitamins into foods which do not naturally contain them. Dr. Wilder is chairman of the committee on foods and nutrition of the National Research Council.

Milk Program
For Washington

A unified effort to obtain a 1-cent milk program for needy Washington school children will be made today at the District Building. Four key officials -- Robert Haycock, assistant superintendent of schools; Paul Edwards, WPA administrator; Conrad Van Hyning, acting welfare director; and Roland Brennan, municipal purchasing officer -- will confer on steps to establish the program. According to the Washington Post, Van Hyning will receive an answer today to his request for liberalization of the eligibility rules (for nickel quarts) from O. M. Reed, dairy division chief of the Surplus Marketing Administration.

Draft Measures
For 1942 AAA
Farm Program

Measures which will assure full farm support of the Nation's defense program, encourage greater conservation, and give greater assistance to the small farmer have been recommended for the 1942 AAA Farm Program by a conference of AAA State committeemen and other officials in Washington, the Department announces. While the recommendations as drafted endorse general objectives of the program at present, they will make it possible for farmers to meet quickly changes in farm production required by the defense program. The recommendations will form the basis of specific provisions of the 1942 program to be announced later. The national conference, which brought together the recommendations of State, county, and community groups of farmers, was attended by approximately 200 State and county AAA committeemen and representatives of State Agricultural Extension Services and Vocational Agriculture.

Increased
Leather Use

If the shoe factories of the United States continue their present rate of output, the year 1941 will break all records for production for any country, and the number of pairs of shoes turned out by American factories will exceed 450,000,000 pairs, or more than the total production of all Europe in the prewar year of 1939. In 1939, according to recent figures by the Department of Commerce, United States shoe factories produced 424,000,000 pairs, but production for the first five months of this year has been 20 percent in excess of the corresponding period in 1939. (New York Times, June 16.)

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Philippine
Food Shortage

The Philippine Islands are faced with the most critical food shortage since the United States took over the islands, says a recent report by clipper from Manila. Present stocks of rice, the staple diet of most Filipinos will be exhausted by the end of next month and another rice crop will not be harvested until November and December. Importation of this vital cereal from French Indo-China and Thailand will be extremely difficult, because Japan has been purchasing practically all Indo-China and Thailand surplus rice and because of shipping difficulties in the South Pacific.

New REA Training
Class Registers

The Department announces that 33 high-ranking graduates from twenty state colleges and universities in all parts of the United States have reported for a year's training with the Rural Electrification Administration. It is the sixth similar group brought in by REA. Many improved techniques and inventions that have facilitated the progress of the rural electrification program have been made by trainees. Among the most spectacular is the automatic trouble recorder, which utilizes the ordinary electric current sent over the distribution lines of REA systems to give timely warning of power failure at any point, however remote from headquarters, at vastly reduced cost. This same current is utilized for one-way communication from headquarters to line crews on the job, so that orders can be transmitted with a minimum of delay. Two-way conversations appear possible.

Canning
Outlook

Larger supplies of raw materials for the 1941-42 packs of vegetables, fish, milk, and fruit are forecast in the domestic supply outlook for the canning industry at the beginning of June, the Department of Commerce reports. (New York Journal of Commerce, June 16.)

Freight Car
Situation

The Commerce Department has urged that shippers move this summer all possible commodities which normally are shipped in the fall and thereby help ease a prospective "tight freight car situation" in September and October. (Washington Post, June 16.)

Argentine
Foreign Trade

After nine years of rigid control of all imports, the Argentine on July 1 will resume comparatively unrestricted foreign trade, with the United States benefiting more than any of the handful of big suppliers that can still trade at Buenos Aires despite the war, says Business Week for June 14. The new move by the Argentine government means that exchange permits will no longer be required for the purchase of a long list of goods which normally include about 85 percent of the Argentine's imports. On another 11 percent, including automobiles and agricultural machinery, the authorities will continue to set a limit on the quantities which can be imported.

Poultry
Booklet

The Department has issued a booklet of official activities relating to poultry, prepared by the Poultry Committee, representing the principal branches engaged in research, regulatory, and marketing activities. Copies are available from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington.

Crimson-Clover
Seed Record

Crimson-clover seed production may reach the high record total of about 8,360,000 pounds of clean seed in 1941, compared with approximately 5,230,000 pounds in 1940, AMS reports. Considering the complete stoppage of imports from abroad, the sharp expansion of production this year is especially significant to farmers. Not a pound of crimson-clover seed was imported into the United States from July 1, 1940, to May 31, 1941. But a year ago imports for the corresponding period were 5,445,100 pounds, compared with the 5-year (1935-39) average of 2,950,000 pounds. In recent years most of the crimson-clover seed crop has been produced in Tennessee, but production in Oregon, Kentucky, North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia is becoming increasingly important. The expansion of output in Oregon has been particularly rapid.

Non-Sticky
Honey

A non-sticky honey that spreads like butter has been developed by the research laboratories of Cornell University. The new product meets a heavy demand for honey in spread form and gives New York State a lift along the road to becoming one of the biggest honey-producing areas in the nation, according to W. L. Coggshall, president of the Finger Lakes Honey Producers Cooperative, which has obtained exclusive rights for the process in three eastern States. (Indiana Farmers Guide, June 14.)

Department
Publications

The Department has issued a revised List of Available Publications, as M.P. No. 60. The list, compiled by the Division of Publications, is arranged by subjects.

Industrial
Research
Report

American industry spends 6 percent of its net income on industrial research and has increased its research personnel 41 percent in the last two years, according to a report on industrial research by the National Resources Planning Board, transmitted to Congress by President Roosevelt. Covering all phases of industrial research in this country, it is the second in a series on Research Resources of the Nation prepared by the board with the aid of scientific councils and committees. The National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council prepared the present report from a survey covering 2,350 companies and 70,033 persons engaged in technical research in American industry at an annual average cost of \$300,000,000. (Science, June 13.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

June 18, 1941.

U.S. - CANADIAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Plans for speeding collaboration between the United States and Canada to use their resources to aid Great Britain and strengthen the defense of the Western Hemisphere will be pushed by joint economic committees appointed last night by the two Governments, says a Washington report in the New York Times, June 18. The United States committee consists of William L. Batt, OPM; Harry D. White, Director of Monetary Research, Treasury; Alvin H. Hansen, Harvard University, who is connected with the Federal Reserve System; and E. Dana Durand, U. S. Tariff Commission. The Canadian committee consists of R.A.O. Henry, Department of Munitions and Supply; W. A. Mackintosh, Department of Finance; J. G. Bouchard, Department of Agriculture; and Alex Skelton, Bank of Canada.

PACKAGING MATERIALS SHORTAGE

Old-fashioned packaging methods characteristic of the cracker-barrel era may be revived because of shortage of material for modern packaging. R. S. McBride, consulting chemical engineer and former chemist of the Bureau of Standards, told the Institute of Food Technologists yesterday. He asserted "the flow of tin from the Far East will be irregular, due to shortage of shipping space." Recovery of tin from used metal will be limited, he predicted, by a shortage of chlorine required in the process, and he advised the technologists to look for other packaging possibilities. (New York Times, June 18.)

SPOT SALE OF HIDES

The first spot sale of hides since the establishment of ceilings by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply occurred yesterday when the Chicago Packer Hide Association, comprising smaller packers, took business on 3,000 light native cow hides at 15 cents, selected basis, says a report in the New York Times, June 18. The "big four" Chicago packers took no action yesterday and New York traders said they expected no decision by these companies for the next few days.

Brazilian
Botanist
Honored

One of the greatest tree planters in the world, Dr. Edmundo Navarro de Andrade, who has devoted his life to the development of eucalyptus-tree cultivation in Brazil, recently received the Meyer Medal for distinguished service in plant introduction, at the USDA Plant Introduction Station at Glendale, Md., says Science News Letter (June 14). This medal was founded by the American Genetic Association.

Vehicle Scale
Testing Machine

The National Bureau of Standards 20-ton machine for checking accuracy of vehicle scales has recently returned to Washington from a 48-State tour of over four years. The machine, known as a Vehicle-Scale Testing Unit, was sent out to inspect and demonstrate that large scales may be inaccurate. Checking scales that weigh truck loads of bulk commodities is not possible for most weights and measures officials, who lack equipment for testing the accuracy of big scales. Tests with the machine showed scale owners that because a scale balances perfectly at zero load it will not necessarily be accurate throughout its weighing range, two bureau scientists reported to the National Conference on Weights and Measures. A widespread tendency for wagon scales to be seriously overloaded was discovered. (Science, June 13.)

Control of
Cantaloupe
Pickle-Worm

In a 3-year study, F. S. Arant, of the Alabama Experiment Station, obtained 85 to 90 percent control of the pickle worm, worst enemy of the cucumber, cantaloupe, and squash, says the Progressive Farmer (June) by completely covering the vines with 1 percent rotenone dust. The dust may be prepared at home or by mixing 1 part of 4 percent rotenone powder and 3 parts talc. A dust gun is more effective than a sack. In 1940, on 5 dusted plots, 3,200 worm-free cantaloupes were gathered to an acre. The undusted acre yielded only 92 good melons. The cost of dusting an acre 9 times is about \$12.

Seed Process
Cuts Sugarbeet
Labor Cost

The prospect that field labor costs in sugarbeet cultivation may be reduced a third through a seed-splitting process was advanced recently by the California College of Agriculture, says an AP report in the Salt Lake Tribune (June 8). By splitting, or shearing, sugarbeet seeds, only one or two plants sprout from each sowing, instead of as many as four, said Prof. Harry B. Walker. Thus the necessity for thinning and hoeing during the growing season is largely eliminated. Walker, head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, said the seed-shearing process, still in the experimental stage, is only one of several to which the staff is devoting attention in hopes of reducing the cost of beet production.

Community
Forests vs.
Illegal Mining

The substitution of community forestry for illegal mining is suggested in the June Journal of Forestry by Stanley Mesavage of the Wyoming Valley (Pa.) Chamber of Commerce. About 6,000 persons are employed in the illegal mining of more than 3,000,000 tons of anthracite in competition with the legitimate mining industry in parts of Pennsylvania. Among plans being considered to correct the situation is one known as the reforestation plan, he says. This would absorb bootleg mining labor in constructing fire trails, fire lanes, truck trails, water holes, etc., to make forest-fire protection more effective. The plan also includes tree planting and other good forest practices to improve the quality of local forests. The plan was embodied in a paper published by the Allegheny Forest Experiment Station of the Forest Service, which was authorized by Congress to survey the forest employment possibilities of the Pennsylvania Anthracite region.

Trends In
Frozen-Food
Lockers

Operators of Wisconsin's 300 frozen-food locker plants are being advised to carry insurance on the contents of lockers rented to their patrons. In a 300- locker plant the value of meat in storage, when all lockers are filled, is from \$12,000 to \$15,000. A breakdown in the refrigeration system would cause a heavy loss for the operator unless insurance is carried. This suggestion is one of many new ideas offered to promote the fast growing locker-plant industry in a bulletin issued by the Wisconsin station. A discussion of the economics of locker-plant use by urban residents is another contribution to the literature. Also noted is the fact that several centrally located plants have constructed branch storage units, a development which may foreshadow a trend to chains. The bulletin is obtainable for 10 cents from the College of Agriculture, Madison. (Refrigerating Engineering, June.)

Fats And Oils
Situation

Approximately 1,948 million pounds of fats, oils, and rosin were used in soap manufacture in 1940, a new high record. Rosin, used largely in yellow laundry soaps, accounted for about 5 percent of the total. The use of fats and oils of foreign origin was reduced, while the use of domestic fats and oils, with abundant supplies and low prices prevailing, was increased. In 1940 domestic fats and oils accounted for about two-thirds of the total saponifiable materials used. Soap production during the past 20 years has expanded more rapidly than population, and has varied to some extent with changes in national income. (BAE)

Plastic Car
Prophesied

The "plastic car" will be seriously considered if national defense or war priorities deprive the automobile of its supply of body steel, George W. Walker, industrial designer of Detroit, said recently to the Society of Automotive Engineers. Plastics have already demonstrated that they are logical materials to incorporate to a far greater degree in automobiles. The plastic car, he said, would be lighter than the steel-bodied car, would cost less to operate, and would be quieter. A plastic, being an inert material, insulates against noise far better than steel does. Plastics have heat-insulating properties to keep heat either in or out of the car's interior. (Science, June 13.)

Cotton For
Public
Housing

Public housing under the U.S. Housing Authority is fast becoming an important customer for American cotton, according to J.A. Fowler, director of the Memphis Housing Authority, recently returned from six months USHA service in Washington, says the Memphis Commercial Appeal (June 12.) Memphis' housing projects, with others throughout the Nation, are using cotton products in increasing volume in their construction, Fowler said. In somewhat less than half of USHA's nation-wide low-rent housing projects, nearly a full bale of cotton goes into the construction of every home. The program as a whole is providing cotton industry with orders for about 130,000 bales.

4-H Club
Scholarship

A new 4-H Club scholarship has been established by Alpha Gamma Rho, a national agriculture fraternity which will award \$200 annually to an outstanding 4-H boy to be used for any full-term course at any State college of agriculture. Each State club leader will nominate two candidates annually, the selection to be made by the extension committee on 4-H Club work or its representatives. (Extension Service Review, June.)

Journals For
Latin American
Countries

George S. Avery, Jr., of Connecticut College, in a letter to Science (June 13) says it has often been suggested that the United States help in building hemisphere unity through the international language of science and scientific societies. The Handbook of Scientific and Technical Societies and Institutions of the United States and Canada lists over 900 such groups for the United States and its dependencies and nearly 150 for Canada. Of this number, well over 100 are national enough in scope to "go Pan American," he says. In this group are about 60 societies in the field of medicine, 40 in animal and plant science, and smaller numbers in chemistry, physics, geography, geology, etc. Avery presents a survey of 21 of our biological and chemical journals, showing to what Central and South American countries they go, and makes suggestions for the exchange of research reports through scientific journals in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

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Section 1

June 19, 1941.

WICKARD, FARMERS
CONFER ON AAA
FARM PROGRAM

Secretary Wickard conferred yesterday with representatives of farm organizations in an effort to obtain a united front for a drive to give statutory permanence to the major features of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's program, says a report to the New York Times, June 19. The conferees studied a tentative draft of the proposed bill and will reconvene July 10 in an attempt to reach an agreement. Secretary Wickard said the principle of price parity would be set forth in the statute.

SURVEY, MAP
ORGANIZATION
FORMED

Surveyors and mapmakers from all over the country concluded a three-day session yesterday in Washington after setting up a permanent organization to be called the National Congress on Surveying and Mapping, says a report in the Washington Post, June 19. R. H. Randall, Bureau of the Budget, was elected president. Officials of the organization will work with 50 regional directors to develop more uniform methods of making maps and geographical surveys.

BRITISH EXPORT
SHIPMENTS

A London cable to the New York Times, June 19, says the Ministry of Economic Welfare has announced that a new facility has been provided for British exporters in the form of a destination certificate. To end delays in the transshipment of goods, the new document will be tagged on each consignment, showing its ultimate destination.

U. S. WOOL
IMPORTS FROM
GREAT BRITAIN

Despite the hazards of air and submarine blockade, United States imports of wool products from Great Britain during the first quarter of 1941 were about 10 percent greater in value than in the same period of 1940, according to figures issued yesterday by the American Wool Council. Imports for the year 1940 increased about 8 percent in value over 1939 and almost 40 percent over 1938. (New York Times, June 19.)

Electric Fence
Regulations

The U. S. Bureau of Standards has issued Rules for Electric Fences, as Handbook H36. This is part 6 of the new edition of the National Electric Safety Code, revision of which is nearly completed. The new handbook gives the requirements for making the use of electric fences as safe as possible. Four types of controllers are recognized: battery, alternating current, inductive discharge, and capacity discharge. Other requirements deal with measurement of output, marking, grounding, and insulation tests. Available for 5 cents from the Supt. of Documents, Washington. (Agricultural Engineering, June.)

Ursolic Acid
From Cranberry

A growers' cooperative, Cranberry Canners, Inc., in South Hanson, Mass., recently experimentally recovered a new and relatively unknown acid — ursolic — from cranberry skins. In a small pilot plant, ursolic acid has been produced at the rate of one pound daily. Finding a use for a hitherto unknown product is a long and painstaking undertaking. Most chemists know little about the characteristics of ursolic acid because it has never been available in appreciable quantities. Cranberry Growers, the cooperative's officials have announced, can now produce 20,000 pounds of the acid a year, about 200 times as much as the world's present available supply. Before undertaking commercial production, however, a practical use for ursolic acid must be found. (Cooperative Digest, June.)

Family Farms
And The AAA

"In World War I, and in the period of mechanized farming since then, we made little farms into big ones, crowded thousands of farm families off the land, gave blow after blow to the family-sized farm," says an editorial in Wallace's Farmer for June 14. "That must stop. The AAA program can be fixed to give an advantage to the family-sized farm, to handicap severely the corporation farm. There is more reason for doing this now because we need livestock products which the family-sized farm can turn out just as efficiently or more efficiently than the big farm. A continuing AAA farm program can maintain soil conservation by increasing payments for accomplishments in that field. It can help to keep America a land of family farms instead of a land of corporation farms and hired men. It can be held ready to shift production again when war demands are over and when farmers must adjust or go broke. The job of the AAA will be a different one in times like these than in 1933. But its work is no less essential."

"Dated
Prunes"

The Prune Institute of America has announced the formation of a new dried fruit packing firm which has pledged to pack and market only the crop of the current year and will not keep fruit carried over from crops of previous years. This means "dated prunes" for consumers. (American Fruit Grower, June.)

U. S. Birth
Rate Trend
Upward

A national birth rate for 1941 of about 18.5 per 1,000 population is indicated by reports received by the Census Bureau, it has announced. This is the highest rate since 1930. H. L. Dunn, chief statistician for vital statistics, indicated that "the Nation's population is now being reproduced at a greater rate than in the last decade and there will be an increase of about 7 percent in population per generation." (Washington Post, June 18.)

Farm-Products
Demand Rising,
Outlook Good

The demand for farm products continues to be favorably influenced by extension of the gains in industrial activity and the accompanying rise in consumer buying power. This upward trend in conditions affecting consumer demand for farm products is expected to continue throughout the year, says the Department in its monthly analysis of economic conditions. Industrial production rose to a record level in May, is rising further in June, and is expected to follow a general upward course during the remainder of the year. The income of industrial workers has already risen about 20 percent from the 1940 average. Despite increased taxes and purchases of Government securities by the public, the total amount of money income left in the hands of consumers in the next 12 months will approach the record established in 1929, although on a per capita basis it probably will not reach that peak.

The Dairy
Situation

The retail value of the trade output of butter, cheese, and evaporated milk (case goods), or the estimated consumer expenditures for these products, has fluctuated greatly since 1920. In 1940 the total retail value of these three dairy products was 45 percent larger than in 1933 but was 18 percent smaller than in 1929. (BAE)

Chemists Get
Color, Aroma
From Tobacco

Tobacco considered inferior because of its dark brown color can be chemically treated until it commands prices ten times higher, says a Columbia University engineer who described a process for decolorizing tobacco leaves and extracting their aroma, at the American Chemical Society meeting. The aroma principle from which the color has been removed by adsorbent carbon can be restored to tobacco leaves, thus retaining the tobacco's original fragrance while improving its grade from dark "madura" to golden "colorado claro," Dr. William D. Turner, of Columbia, reported. Blends resembling leaf mixtures can also be produced by adding aromas extracted from several types of tobacco leaves to a single variety. The aroma principle is extracted and retained in alcohol and the dark brown resins are removed in a speedy, direct process. This will make possible the salvage of costly aromas from tobaccos that would otherwise have to be discarded. (Science Digest, June.)

14,000 Acres
Of Mustard

Grain growers in eastern Washington and Oregon and northern Idaho are going to produce yellow mustard seed, used by condiment and pickle makers and pharmaceutical concerns. About 14,000 acres have been contracted for this year. It should yield 500 to 1,000 pounds an acre. Land that has produced peas has been found excellent for mustard. Years of trouble with the weed Jim Hill mustard made farmers suspicious of anything bearing the name, but when convinced that tame yellow mustard does not become a pest, they decided to plant it. (Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, July.)

Water-Filled
Tractor Tires

A tractor tire that can be completely filled with water is one of the new things in farm power. The filled tire means greater weight, increased traction, reduced bounce. New tractors can have tires filled with water at the factory or the dealer's, without the use of inner tubes. In cold climates, calcium chloride is added to the water to prevent freezing. (Farm Journal, and Farmer's Wife, July.)

Electric Heaters
For Sweetpotato
Storage Houses

Discussing electric heating systems for sweetpotato storage houses, G. H. Dunkelberg, of the South Carolina Experiment Station, in Agricultural Engineering for June, says electric heaters maintain curing and storing temperatures uniformly throughout the storage house and aid greatly in the curing process. Curing of sweet potatoes is greatly facilitated by the maintenance of temperatures from 80 to 85 degrees F. and relative humidities of 80 to 85 percent. For long storage, temperatures of 50 to 55 degrees, with 80 to 85 percent relative humidities, are recognized as best. Generally speaking, says Dunkelberg, stoves fail to maintain desirable curing and storing temperatures uniformly through the storage house. Fluctuations in temperature and humidity promote shrinking and rotting of the roots.

Electric Screens
For Farm Buildings

Electric screens to fit doors and windows of the milk house and dairy barn are on the market. They have electrically charged small rods (instead of fine mesh) about a quarter inch apart. Flies are electrocuted when they try to go between the rods. Electric fly traps also can be bought for use in dairy barns and milk houses. (Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, July.)

Education In
Conservation

A new conservation educational program has been launched by the National Wildlife Federation, says an article by George E. Lundy in Conservation (May-June). Four fundamental aims of the program are to assist in educating children in conservation subjects; to aid in coordinating the activities of conservation organizations; to assist in financing these groups; and to create public opinion and translate it into action. The Federation is making available a series of four graded educational units for use in the third to the eighth grades, the author says.

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Section 1

June 20, 1941.

OPM TO RATION RUBBER

Plans for rubber rationing were announced by the Office of Production Management last night, in an effort to reduce the present record consumption rate by about 25 percent. The decision to put rubber under full priorities control was communicated to large and small rubber companies at a meeting in New York City. OPM officials emphasized that the step was taken not because of critical material shortage but because it is considered desirable to build up adequate stock-pile reserves, due to shipping uncertainties, particularly in the Pacific. (Press, June 20.)

PRIORITY FOR FREIGHT SHIPPERS

With a transportation shortage likely in the fall as crops are harvested and production of defense materials rises, the Office of Production Management yesterday granted to 60 builders of railroad, industrial, and mine freight cars, a limited blanket priority rating designed to assure a constant flow of critical materials, tools, and equipment, and thereby speed up production. E. R. Stettinius, Jr., priorities director, said the step was necessitated by a "growing tightness in the supply of freight cars." (Press, June 20.)

CHARGE SHEEP PRICE FIXING

The three major meat packers in Chicago, two meat-packing organizations, and seven packing company officials or employees were indicted in Federal court yesterday on charges of conspiracy to fix the price of sheep sold in the Chicago livestock market in violation of anti-trust laws. The indictment was returned by Judge John P. Barnes. (New York Times, June 20.)

TWO \$1,000 4-H FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED

Two 4-H Fellowships of \$1,000 each have been awarded to Erna Ruth Wildermuth, Clovis, N. Mex., and John W. Pou, Statesville, N. C., for outstanding work in 4-H leadership, M. L. Wilson, Extension Director announced today. The fellowships provide for a year's advance study at the Department in Washington. This is the eleventh year the fellowships have been given; the first 8 by the Payne Fund, New York City, the last 3 by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Chicago. The winners were selected from 27 applications.

Secretary Wickard
Makes Statement

The Department's most recent cheese purchase -- June 17 -- was made on the basis of 21 1/2 cents per pound. That price should mean that farmers receive about 25 cents more per hundred pounds for milk used for cheese than for milk used for butter. The Department's most recent purchase of evaporated milk -- June 11 -- was made at prices up to \$3.15 per case f.o.b. plant at midwestern points. Those prices mean an advantage to farmers of at least 25 cents per hundred pounds for milk used in evaporated over milk used for butter. These prices now being paid by the Department for cheese and evaporated milk should yield farmers a higher return for milk going into them than into other dairy products, and should encourage greater production of those two commodities. The Department has attempted to maintain prices of those two products at a point substantially above the normal relationship to butter prices. Recent purchase prices for cheese and evaporated milk do not represent quite as much as the desired differential, but butter prices increased in April when they usually decline seasonally, and recently have been above a year ago by about 9 cents a pound or 32 percent. Since we do not anticipate that butter will be needed for export, domestic consumer demand conditions will largely govern the general level of butter prices for the remainder of the season.

New Swine
Erysipelas
Vaccine

Newest boon to the hog raiser is the erysipelas culture vaccine that is proving effective in preventing this swine disease, says Harry J. Boyts in Country Gentleman for June.

There have been good results from its supervised use in Nebraska for three years, where the culture has been prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry and the University of Nebraska. This year the culture vaccine and serum is being made available to farmers in Iowa and South Dakota, in addition to Nebraska. Application for it must be made to the State veterinarian and the product must be administered by a qualified veterinarian. Since erysipelas is spreading throughout the hog belt there will be increasing demand for protective vaccination. Serum alone will protect many healthy hogs in herds where the disease strikes for a short period, and it has some curative value for sick ones. Authorities emphasize that it is necessary to vaccinate pigs as early as possible. Experience proves that day-old pigs can be effectively treated and protected for the season.

Food Stamp
Extensions

The Food Stamp Plan has been extended to ten counties in the Upper Peninsular of Michigan and to Chicopee, Massachusetts.

Heifer BreaksWorld Milk,Fat Records

The greatest record for butterfat and milk ever made by a heifer of any breed or age has recently been completed at Seattle, Washington, by Carnation Homestead Madcap, a junior 3-year old with her first calf. In her first year of production she not only broke the world's record for her age for both milk and fat but exceeded that of any other heifer of any age up to maturity, by producing 31,908.4 pounds of milk and 1,216.5 pounds of butterfat. In addition, she, her mother, and her grandmother have the highest total and average production of milk and butter of any three-generation group ever produced by any breed. The dam is Carnation Ormsby Madcap, second greatest butterfat producer in United States. The sire is Governor of Carnation.

To Study Food,
Health in Caribbean

At the suggestion of the President, the Department has sent C. B. Munson, Collaborator of its Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, to the Caribbean region, including the Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, to study food and health conditions. More than any other part of the Western Hemisphere, the Caribbean Islands have suffered disruption of trade since the outbreak of war. The great majority of their exports were taken by Europe, and they imported from Europe most of their essential foodstuffs. European trade has now been cut off, and lack of other markets for the Islands' produce makes it difficult to obtain exchange to purchase needed foods elsewhere. Munson will study particularly the need for food commodities of which the United States has surpluses.

"Sleeping Fruit"To Be TestedCommercially

The first commercial test of "sleeping fruit" is going on the market this summer, says Joseph E. Ryan in Country Gentleman for June. The fruit is a crop of 1940 apples kept asleep by a new process through which, it is reported, they remain as fresh as when picked. The test comprises four storages in New York State and at Cornell University, where the process has been developed by H. M. Smock, professor of pomology. Last fall the fruit was placed in cool rooms, 8 degrees above the usual 32 degree cold storage temperature. The rooms were tightly sealed and the oxygen of the air reduced to 2 percent instead of the normal 20 percent. The carbon dioxide was raised to 5 percent, the gas coming from the fruit. The effect of this type of storage is literally to slow down the rate of living or of aging and dying of the fruit, so it lasts for many months without detectable change.

Serum For
Equine
"Encephalo"

Another weapon to aid farmers this summer in their annual battle against equine encephalomyelitis has been announced by the American Foundation for Animal Health. The weapon is a chick embryo vaccine with a new method of using it. Instead of placing the vaccine under the skin, the veterinarian places it directly in the animal's skin. This intradermal method requires skill for administration and should be used only by a veterinarian. It reduces the risk of unexpected swellings and aftereffects, according to a foundation report, which also announces that a more refined and potent vaccine is being produced this year and will be available in the principal farming areas for the 1941 sleeping sickness season. Sporadic outbreaks of horse sleeping sickness in Texas have been reported by the State Veterinary Medical Association. (Farm and Ranch, June.)

Wartime Living
Costs In U. S.,
Great Britain

The cost of living in the United States and Great Britain is following much the same course in this war as it did in the early days of the World War, the National Industrial Conference Board announced yesterday. In the early parts of both war periods, the board said, increases were relatively great in the United Kingdom and small in the United States. By July 1915, British living costs had advanced 25 percent, as compared with 21 percent by September 1940. In this country living costs were practically stationary in the first year of the World War, whereas they went up 2 percent in the first year of this war. (New York Times, June 19.)

Garden
Irrigation
Equipment

Garden-irrigation equipment, now available for the average farm for use with the farm water system, is inexpensive, says E. T. Swink, of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, in Rural Electrification News for May. In fact, most farmers who already have the electric water system installed can provide adequate garden watering or irrigation facilities for an average additional cost of about \$10. The equipment consists of a small self-rotating nozzle requiring from 3 1/2 to 8 gallons of water per minute, a few pieces of ordinary 1/2-inch galvanized pipe and fittings, and enough garden hose to reach from a yard connection to a garden.

Ohio State
Humidifying
System

Ohio State University has installed a new humidifying system in its greenhouses, to insure the right humidity for some \$5,000 worth of orchids as well as for other high humidity crops. Later the humidifying system will be equipped with a humidistat and solenoid valve which will allow for automatic control of humidity within 2 percent of any desired point. This system of humidifying air is useful for specialized crops requiring high humidity but at present is too costly for general greenhouse application. (Florists Exchange, June 14.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

June 23, 1941.

CHANGES WEIGHED IN FARM MEASURE

From Washington, June 22, the New York Journal of Commerce says that legislation tightening up the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act to close some of the loopholes found to exist in administration of the law by the USDA is under consideration by the House Agriculture Committee. A bill carrying out suggestions of the department already has been introduced by Chairman Fulmer (Dem., S.C.) and is now pending on the committee's calendar awaiting a decision on a date for hearings. A similar bill may be introduced in the Senate later. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Hill, in a letter to Chairman Fulmer explaining the amendments, said that as a result of eleven years' experience in administering the law a number of loopholes have been found to exist that should be closed by Congressional action.

ARGENTINE TRADE AGREEMENT HEARINGS TO OPEN TODAY

From Washington, June 22, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that one of the most serious impediments to hemisphere unity, poor relations between the U. S. and Argentina, will be on its way to removal today (June 23) when hearings will open on the proposed reciprocal trade agreement. The hearings will also cover proposals for a trade treaty with Uruguay, and the State Department experts are optimistic about the success of negotiations with both countries. Both U. S. and Argentine officials are believed to be more ready to temper their objectives now than they were last year when negotiations for a treaty broke down over a dual difficulty: American insistence on a customs quota system for commodities receiving tariff reductions, and Argentine refusal to loosen exchange restrictions sufficiently.

CORN STRENGTHENS IN NARROW RANGE

A special story to the New York Times from Chicago, June 22, says that prices of corn held within range of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a bushel last week on the Chicago Board of Trade, but dealings broadened out in the December which sold at a new high level for the season. Strength in soy beans, lard and hogs had some effect on sentiment, but the upturn was held in check by the continued offer of the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell cash corn to consumers at a maximum of 75 cents a bushel.

Record Sales Seen
On Farm Equipment

From Washington, June 22, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Government experts, charting the future trend of various industries in the light of increased business resulting from the defense program, have estimated that total sales of farm equipment for domestic use in 1941 will reach a level of \$560,000,000. Sales of this amount would be the highest on record, exceeding the 1937 peak by \$63,000,000. Whether the volume will reach the forecast, however, depends primarily upon the degree of freedom allowed the equipment manufacturers by the priorities division of O.P.M. to obtain needed supplies of raw materials entering into the production of the equipment.

Wheat Declines
On Crop Outlook

A special story to the New York Times from Chicago, June 22, says that conditions for the growing crop took a turn for the better last week and, with the rapid expansion of harvesting operations wheat prices receded to their lowest levels since June 6, or just before official announcement of the government loan on the 1941 crop. There was no serious pressure on the market however in the way of hedges and when mill buying and short covering developed were run up rapidly. Despite reports indicating that estimates on the aggregate Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas crops would have to be pared, traders assumed other parts of the main producing area might show some improvement as the result of rain.

U. S. Food Ships
For Eire
Ready To Leave

The Washington Post says that carrying out of a promise made last month by President Roosevelt, the Maritime Commission is about to deliver to the government of Ireland two big cargo ships, the West Gotomoka, and West Heris, for use in transporting wheat and other foodstuffs from the U.S. to Ireland.

USDA Statement
On Sugar Policy

The USDA issued Saturday the following statement in response to inquiries concerning its policy on possible further revisions of sugar quota supplies under the Sugar Act of 1937: On June 9, 1941, an increase in the total quota supplies of sugar was announced by the Department. The quantity of 7,125,561 short tons of sugar established was deemed, on the basis of information then available to the Department, to be sufficient to meet actual consumption requirements for the calendar year 1941 and to provide reserve stocks equal to the average of prior years. However, investigations of the Sugar Division of the AAA indicated that with the augmented industrial pace resulting from the national defense effort, buyers and consumers built up larger stocks of refined sugar than in previous years during the first three months of this year. Should this situation continue and if it becomes clear that for the duration of the emergency buyers and consumers wish to carry larger working stocks than in prior years, it will be the policy of the Department to increase quota supplies accordingly.

BHE Develops
Mildew-Proofing
Process

A new process for making cotton and other fabrics mildew resistant has been developed in the Department. A public service patent allowed to Helen M. Robinson, who developed the treatment in the Bureau of Home Economics, will make the process available to anyone without royalty payment. The new process, the Bureau points out, has several advantages over older treatments. Besides protecting effectively against mildew and rotting, it is comparatively inexpensive, non-toxic, and valuable for home as well as commercial use. The treatment depends upon forming an insoluble compound between morpholine, a complex organic compound, and certain inorganic salts, principally those of cadmium and copper. The compound is formed directly in the fabric through immersing it first in a solution of cadmium or copper salts and then in morpholine.

BAE On Livestock
Situation

Marketings of livestock and total meat production so far in 1941 have been about as large as in the corresponding months of last year. During the remainder of 1941 meat production is expected to be a little smaller than in the last half of 1940, with all of the decrease in pork. Recent rains over wide areas of the country have improved the prospects for 1941 feed crops, and an expansion in the number of pigs raised this fall and in hog marketings in 1942 is probable. Consumer demand for meats is stronger this year than last. This stronger demand and Government purchases of pork and lard under the food-for-defense program will be important factors in maintaining higher average prices for meat animals this year than in 1940. Cash farm income from meat animals this year will be the highest in 10 years. The percentage increase in farm income will be greater for hogs than for cattle, as hog prices have advanced materially from the low level that prevailed last year. (BAE)

Cotton Prices
Continue
Upward Move

Cotton prices continued to move upward and reached the highest levels in the last four years, reports the USDA. Friday's closing prices were the highest since the spring of 1937. The mandatory loan legislation, strong demand from domestic mills, unfavorable growing conditions over much of the Cotton Belt, and the continued advance in the general level of commodity prices all helped further to strengthen cotton prices. Activity in spot markets decreased sharply but the volume of reported sales continued substantially larger than in the corresponding weeks in recent years. Domestic mill activity increased to new highs during the first half of June. Demand for cotton cloth continued strong and prices advanced. Exports were again small. The weather was a little more favorable to the cotton crop, with less rain reported in the West but drought conditions continued in the Southeast. There were reports of heavy insect emergence in the western and central portions of the belt.

LaGuardia Will
Speak To 4-H
Delegates

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, will address delegates attending the national 4-H Club Camp Tuesday. Mayor LaGuardia's subject is "Rural Youth and Civilian Defense." He will speak near the Lincoln Memorial, following a citizenship ceremony formally inducting Club members of voting age into the responsibilities of citizenship.

Potato Hearings
Scheduled

The Department of Agriculture announced today that public hearings will be held early in July on three proposed marketing agreement programs for Irish potatoes produced in three areas consisting of designated counties in California-Oregon, in Washington, and in Nebraska-Wyoming. The proposed programs would regulate the handling of Irish potatoes through grade and size restrictions on shipments to destinations outside of these States and in foreign commerce.

Chicago Exchange
Increases Margins
On Butter, Eggs

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange has notified the Department of Agriculture that margins on speculative transactions in butter futures will be raised from \$400 to \$600 per car, effective June 23, and from \$300 to \$360 on egg futures. This step was taken on the recommendation of the special committee of the exchange appointed at the request of the Commodity Exchange Administration as part of a general program to curb undesirable speculative activity.

Proper Feeding
Prevents
"Soft" Pork

Putting pigs on "hardening" feeds before they are too heavy will help swine growers avoid the problem of "soft" pork that results primarily from fattening hogs on such oil-rich feeds as peanuts, soy beans, and rice polish, specialists of the USDA say. A summary of this soft pork research, particularly important at this time because pork is one of the chief products desired under the food for defense program, is given in a 13-page mimeographed publication just issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry. It is based on reports of work conducted cooperatively by many State experiment stations and the USDA. Copies of the summary, entitled "Information on the Soft Pork Problem," may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA, Washington, D. C.

Food Stamp
Extensions

The USDA has recently announced the extension of the Food Stamp Plan to include Rockland, Massachusetts; Indianapolis and the rest of Marion County, Indiana, with the exception of Perry Township; and South Bend and the rest of St. Joseph County, Indiana, with the exception of Warren Township.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

June 24, 1941.

OPA TO CURB COMMODITY SPECULATION

The New York Journal of Commerce (June 23) says that the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply will take any "necessary steps" to curb speculation in commodity futures markets which do not come within the scope of the Commodity Exchange Administration, O.P.A.C.S. spokesmen said Monday as it was announced that scrutiny of these markets is to be undertaken on a voluntary basis by the Securities and Exchange Commission. With the C.E.A. currently mapping a program designed to eliminate speculation in agricultural commodity markets, Monday's O.P.A.C.S.-C.E.A. action presents a picture of interated Government regulation over the entire futures markets structure. Major commodity futures to be affected by the S.E.C. "scrutiny" are the rubber, hides, cocoa, pepper, coffee, sugar, silk, copper, lead and tin.

PETITION OPPOSES TARIFF CUTS FOR SOUTH AMERICA

The Washington Post, June 23, says that representatives of wool producers and processors expressed divergent views before the Committee for Reciprocity Information Monday on proposed trade agreements with Argentina and Uruguay. C. J. Fawcett, of the National Wool Marketing Corporation of Boston said the suggested commitments, entailing tariff regulations on wool, as well as other items, would "be more or less in the nature of a gift to the growers in South America." Representative Andresen (Rep., Minn.) submitted to the committee a petition which he said was signed by nearly 100 Republican members of the House protesting the proposed trade agreements. Among points in the petition was the charge that it would be illogical to lower duties on competitive agricultural products inasmuch as the Government has, for eight years, tried to raise farm prices and control surpluses.

U.S. EXPORTS TO BRITAIN UP 55%

The UP says that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce reported June 23 that U. S. exports to British Empire destinations were 55 percent greater during the first quarter of 1941 than in the same period of 1940. Sixty-nine out of 123 leading exports showed gains. U. S. exports to South America decreased 19 percent, the chamber reported, although imports from South America were up 41 percent.

Townsend Says
There Is Sufficient
Food For Defense

M. Clifford Townsend, Director, Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, spoke today (June 24) before the Agricultural Club of Chicago on "Dairy Production and National Defense." Mr. Townsend said that, "at this stage of the game, we honestly believe that we can avoid the 'meatless' and 'milkless' days of the First World War. There may be times when we wish that we had more of certain foods. It is conceivable, of course, that we might even have to cut down on consumption of one or two commodities such as cheese for brief periods. But, generally speaking, unless we have a drought or some unforeseen emergency, America's farmers will see to it that we have enough for ourselves and enough for Britain's brave people too."

Sensational Rise
In Cottonseed Oil

The New York Journal of Commerce, June 24, says that general buying was attracted in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange at the beginning of the week, influenced by the Russo-German hostilities. Prices on the New York market rose to the highest levels since 1926.

Army Opens
Corned Beef Bids

From Chicago, June 23, the AP says that the U. S. Army, in the market for 6,000,000 cans of corned beef, opened bids Monday from 11 meat packing houses or their representatives. Nine of the bidders offered South American beef. Three bid on both domestic and South American products. The Army quartermaster depot in Chicago said that the amounts of the bids would not be announced until import duties and other special factors had been computed to establish base prices.

Winter Wheat
Estimate In
9 States Lowered

The AMS issued a mid-month crop report Monday forecasting production of winter wheat in nine states (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado), as indicated by conditions June 16, at 476,310,000 bushels, as compared with 488,770,000 bushels indicated for those states by June 1 conditions. Their production was 396,291,000 bushels last year, and their 1930-39 average 569,417,000 bushels.

Lard Futures
Reach New Highs

The New York Journal of Commerce, June 24, says that lard futures reached new highs Monday, due to active buying prompted by the war developments over the past week-end. The strength in hogs, grains, and other markets helped to discourage selling during the day and most of the gains were held until the end.

Drought Aid
Urged In New
York Milkshed

The New York Times, June 24, says that the USDA was asked Monday by N. J. Cladakis, Federal-State milk marketing administrator in New York, to investigate drought conditions in the metropolitan milkshed and, if necessary, make such emergency preparations to safeguard the dairy farmers as come within the scope of the policies of the Department. The action of Mr. Cladakis follows closely on the referendum among farmers on higher prices for their milk from July 1, 1941, to April 1, 1942. The balloting ended Saturday night, and the results have not yet been tabulated. In his letter to Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz, assistant administrator of the SMA, Mr. Cladakis said that he had been informed that the drought had "seriously parched pastures and dwindled the hay crop below a safe margin for continued high milk production."

May Cigarette
Production Hits
All-Time High

The Wall Street Journal, June 24, says that cigarette production in May set a new high for any month. Reaching 17,858,111,310 units, the month's output exceeded that of May, 1940, by 1,583,243,517, or 9.73 percent, and compared with the previous output figure of 17,565,041,013 in June, 1940. This brought the total for the first 11 months of the fiscal year up to 171,244,341,563 units, compared with 160,114,513,470 in the like period of the preceding year.

Russian War Lifts
Wheat Prices

From Chicago, June 23, the AP says that grain prices soared Monday as traders tried to evaluate economic and political aspects of the war between Germany and Russia, which apparently will involve at least part of the latter's huge cereal producing resources. Wheat of which Russia is the world's principal producer, soared as much as $4 \frac{1}{8}$ cents at the opening bell, July to \$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$, December to \$1.09. These were the highest prices since May last year and were only a few cents below the best levels since 1937.

Canadians Asked
To Eat Less Bacon

From Ottawa, June 23, the AP says that, in the first formal plea to Canadians to change their eating habits, the Dominion Bacon Board Monday requested that Canadians eat less bacon and pork products this summer. The board announced an increase of 75 cents per one hundred pounds in the price to be paid for bacon exported to the United Kingdom. The hike brought the price for top-grade export bacon to \$18.60 per one hundred pounds, effective Tuesday.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

The USDA Monday announced that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to the town of Dracut, Massachusetts; Rice County, Minnesota; and Hughes County, South Dakota.

French Will
Ration Fabrics

A wireless to the New York Times from Vichy, June 23 says that the Journal Officiel will publish Tuesday a law relative to restrictions on all fabric and establishing a "vital minimum" in the matter of clothing. For men there will be two suits, one raincoat, one pullover, one overcoat, three shirts, two pairs of drawers, six pairs of socks and six handkerchiefs. The main feature of the law, however is that henceforth silk and rayon will be rationed.

Soil Erosion
Menace Declared
Ended

From Durham, N. H., June 23, the AP says that the U. S. has caught up with its soil erosion. There may be future dust bowls, but the menace of losing vital agricultural areas is whipped. This was the message delivered to the American Association for the Advancement of Science as it opened a five day meeting at the University of New Hampshire. W. C. Lowdermilk, assistant chief of soil conservation of the USDA told what he had seen in returning from a trip that covered not only American erosion but all the world's agriculture areas of the last 7000 years.

BAE On Poultry
And Egg Situation

The number of layers on farms in January 1942 is expected to be from 5 to 10 percent larger than in January of this year. On June 1 about 8 percent more young chickens were in flocks of crop reporters than a year earlier. Since 1927 the change from a year earlier in the number of layers on farms each January has averaged about half as large as the change from a year earlier in number of young chickens reported in farm flocks the previous June 1. Individual instances, however, have deviated considerably from this usual relationship. Because of the much more favorable feed-egg ratio in prospect for the rest of 1941 as compared with a year earlier, the increase in the number of layers by next January is expected to approximate the increase in number of young chickens reported in June. An increase in laying flocks of close to 10 percent is needed to attain the USDA's goal under the food-for-defense program. Total egg production now is about the same as a year ago. Egg production for the first 5 months of this year was a little over 3 percent larger than a year earlier, but summer production in 1941 is expected to be about the same as in 1940. (BAE)

AAA Payments Not
Less For Peanuts
Grown For Oil

The USDA Monday announced a modification of the AAA provisions on the production of peanuts for oil. A change in the Agricultural Conservation Program provides that a farmer may increase his acreage of peanuts grown for oil above the farm peanut allotment without incurring deductions in any AAA payments except the peanut conservation payment. Previously such increases would have reduced his other payments. This change does not affect the marketing quota program on peanuts. Under the provisions of this program, peanuts produced in excess of the farm quota must be delivered to a designated agency at oil prices, in order to avoid payment of the marketing penalty.